The Missionary Herald

VOLUME CIX JANUARY 1913 NUMBER 1

THE Foreign Department of the *Missionary Herald* begins the new year with a somewhat changed appearance. Instead of being arranged in accord with its literary form, the material is now grouped under countries; all the news from each land is to be found in one place. A letter from a mission, a note from some field, a piece of general news from the work of other Boards—all are brought together under the general title of the country involved. It is felt that readers are now thinking of the world, even the missionary world, by countries rather than by missions or even by denominations, and that it will serve best the order of men's thought if the news of the month is classified by the countries in which they are interested.

A New Arrangement

THE eyes of the world are now on Turkey. The crisis is acute; the possibilities are many and startling. It is impossible for a monthly magazine to print the latest news or rumor, as may the daily paper; it is unnecessary to publish, in detail, events that are old before it is out. Within its sphere, we think this number of the *Missionary Herald* presents, at the beginning of the Foreign Department, a fresh and revealing picture of the Turkish situation that will be welcomed by many readers.

The Turkish Situation

THE foreign missionary has grown used to being snubbed or scorned; he has gone about his task quietly, not looking for praise, and minding as little as possible if he were blamed. He has been grateful for the regard of his Christian brethren and has done his work without thought of being conspicuous or heroic. He is likely to be surprised, therefore, at the new valuation which is being put upon him and his work in these days; and to feel a little queer at the tributes that public men and public journals are paying him. We wonder how the Turkish missionaries, for example, will feel when they read the newspaper editorial reprinted in The Portfolio of this issue.

A Changing Attitude

IT was a startling coincidence, as Dr. Dodd, of Konia, remarks, that the Day of Prayer for the Moslem World, October 16, appointed long before should have come exactly at the time when the armies of Europe were beginning to march against Islam.

A Grim Coincidence

IT is reported in the daily press that Secretary Knox has intimated that after the next elections have been held in China, the new republic will be recognized by the United States. Let us hope so. It was well that a decent regard for the probabilities of permanency should have withheld immediate action by this country upon the success of the revolution; but a year's delay, in view of what has transpired in the way of setting up the new government in China, would seem to be sufficient to meet the requirements of a conservative policy.

America's Chance to Help China

The wonder is that there has been so little wobbling in China; that order has been so rapidly restored, and local as well as national government established. Dr. Morrison, speaking with his expert knowledge, declared last summer

that trade was reviving; that all loans secured upon customs had been paid, all railways were doing well, and that every missionary and consular report coming from inland China to which he had access reported improvement and progress. And as to the ability of the new officials, the testimony of the same authority is in point: "The members of the Cabinet and of the Advisory Council may be inexperienced men, but certainly no body of men who have held rule in China can be compared with them in intelligence, training, and education."

It will not do to let sentiment run away with judgment; but it does seem that by this time sentiment and judgment combine to urge this republic of the West to lead the way in extending the hand of recognition and welcome to her sister republic of the East.

A New Annual Report

THE Annual Report of the American Board for 1912 is just coming from the press. It is a mistake to suppose that this review of the year is a dry and formal document. It dwells upon the striking facts of the history at home and abroad, brings out the high lights, and magnifies what is important in the story. A keener sense of the size and substance of the Board's enterprise comes from regarding this exhibit of its fields and forces, its financial standing, and the operations at the home base. As the fields abroad are treated by countries rather than by separate missions, and as the sections on the several countries are reprinted separately, it is possible for one who is studying a particular land or people to find much fresh and valuable material in one of these parts of the report.

Praise for the New Almanac

A CORRESPONDENT who had just seen an early copy of the American Board Almanac for 1913 writes thus enthusiastically of it: —

"This is first-rate; better than ever; it is a marvel of compactness and real beauty. The additional facts given in regard to each missionary as to his place of birth and training, as well as the date of his entering upon missionary service, are new and valuable. The arrangement of the calendar for prayer in conjunction with the facts as to the several missions and stations is unique and will be helpful. Altogether the new Almanac is indispensable, and it will find its way to many besides Congregationalists. Congratulations to you and the Board!"

It is not yet too late to place an order either for individual copies or for packages for sale or distribution. Single copy, ten cents, postpaid; fifteen copies to one address, $1.00, postpaid; packages of not less than fifty at five cents each, shipped express collect; to be had at any of the offices of the Board.

Livingstone's Year

IT is impressive to see how the proposal to mark the centenary of Livingstone's birth next March meets with hearty response. They have been preparing for it in England for some time; have made elaborate preparations, and are counting on a mighty demonstration that will bring a new tide of missionary feeling. The movement is fast getting under way in this country also. Read a preliminary announcement of plans in the Home Department of this issue.

The Worcester Conference on China

CLARK UNIVERSITY at Worcester, Mass., has held (November 13–16) another of its notable conferences under the management of its History Department. The theme was "Recent Developments in China." The company in attendance was thoroughly representative: educators, publicists, missionaries, American and Chinese leaders, in such number that the very list of names, with subjects of their addresses, would literally fill pages of this magazine. Pres. G. Stanley Hall, LL.D., presided at the first session and gave the welcome; Prof. George H. Blakeslee, PH.D., head of the department, made the introductory address; then followed, in distinguished array, speaker after speaker, dealing with different aspects of China's new day with absolute independence of view and utterance. All sides of vexed questions were

championed; nothing was settled; no action was taken; the purpose was simply to learn and to compare. Taken all in all, the sessions were most illuminating and significant of the deepening interest and the expanding knowledge that the West has of the East. The volume in which the proceedings are published will be a valuable handbook on contemporary China. Incidentally, this conference showed again the high place of the missionary as one who knows and can interpret native life. The American Board was happy to have three of its younger men from China on the program.

To Help in Mexico

IN 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts entered the Ceylon Mission, under the American Board, for a five years term of service in Jaffna College. In this relationship they labored with joy to themselves and to the mission for three years, when the health of Mrs. Fritts made their return to America imperative. Since their return Mr. Fritts has been in charge of educational work in public schools in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he has had much experience in various branches of instruction, and has gained the hearty approval of those who have been associated with him. During these years at Kalamazoo they have not lost sight of their original missionary purpose, and several calls for a trained leader in educational lines have appealed to them. In June last they were appointed to the Mexico Mission, in the expectation that Mr. Fritts would be associated with Dr. Howland in the Colegio Internacional, Guadalajara, connected with which is the theological department for the training of ministers and Christian teachers. The condition of affairs in Mexico has not favored much publicity as to the movements of missionaries, but these new appointees went quietly to the service, to which they were most cordially welcomed in October. Mr. Fritts was born in Tryon, N. C., and was graduated from Washburn College in 1905. Mrs. Fritts was born in Prairieville, Mich., and though not a graduate of Washburn College took a special course there, and assisted in teaching in Jaffna College while in Ceylon.

MR. AND MRS. FRITTS

Responses to Famine Calls

CONTRIBUTIONS come in slowly in answer to the repeated cry for relief from the horrors of famine, both round Ahmednagar in West India and Mt. Silinda in East Central Africa. About $1,000 has been sent to each of these fields (or twice that sum to Ahmednagar, counting from the first appeal nearly a year ago). These figures, translated into terms of lives saved and sufferings relieved, are eloquent of mercy, yet one cannot but think of the multitudes still unfed. Mrs. Edwards' message from Inanda, printed on page 33 of this number, rings in the ear.

The Story of a Hospital

NOW that Turkey is to the fore in the world's interest, there is particular timeliness to the new issue of the Envelope Series, which will appear January 1. Dr. Cyril F. Haas, head of the International Hospital at Adana, the scene of the awful massacres of 1909, has written effectively the story of that hospital's be-

ginning and growth, and of the routine of its work in these recent months. Illustrated by snapshots of patients whose cases are described, the account is made vivid and entertaining. We commend it to our readers.

The Decline of Islam as a Political Force

THE *Orient* reprints from *Ikdam*, a Constantinople daily, that part of the report of two *ulema*, who were sent to Chatalja to rouse the zeal of the soldiers, which deals with their eager inquiry into the causes of Turkish defeat. They name ten reasons, the last of which is of special significance for the world at large: —

"The religious ardor of the soldiers has become much feebler during four years. Formerly the bugle sounded regularly in every regiment for the five regular prayers; the prayers were said, and those who neglected them were punished. At the beginning of the constitutional régime these religious duties were neglected, and so this sentiment has become weakened. From time immemorial there was in the heart of the soldier the zeal for returning victorious from war or for dying to go to paradise. This sentiment has been replaced by 'dying for the fatherland,' which the soldier has not understood. What used to raise the moral courage of the Ottoman soldier was the determination to become Ghazi (victor) or Shehid (martyr)."

This lament presages the sure decline of Mohammedanism as a political power. No longer can it rule in national affairs and by force of arms. The one country where Islam has held imperial power, and to which the rest of the Mohammedan world has pointed as to its seat of rule, confesses its defeat in the weakening of its religious imperative. Shrunken in size, shorn of its unique challenge to its mixed peoples, distrusted of the fanatic Arabs and of the reactionary dervish orders of North Africa, constitutional Turkey becomes a monument to the collapse of Moslem rule, not only in the national life of Europe, but of Asia as well.

Overlooked Treasure

Everyland, that delightful quarterly magazine for girls and boys into which Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Montgomery pour unstintedly their genius and enthusiasm, began with its December (Christmas) issue its fourth volume. That its publishers have now to report a circulation of only 13,700, and a deficit in its accounts of $2,000, is a marvel and a shame. It is hard to see how anything more attractive could be issued for young folks between ten and sixteen, and for only fifty cents a year! Broad in its view of missions, varied in treatment, entertaining, informing, stirring — it seems just the sort of magazine that would be welcome in thousands of homes in all denominations of Christians. Send a half dollar to *Everyland*, West Medford, Mass., and try it a year.

Three Important Books

A GOOD example is catching, fortunately. Ten years ago the Christian forces in Japan got together and put out a modest volume called, "The Christian Movement in Japan," surveying the entire field of work and reporting its progress, both by departments and agencies. This annual, continued through the decade — a new volume has just appeared — has been under the competent editorial care of Dr. Daniel C. Greene, whose success has stirred up other mission lands to a similar undertaking. "The China Mission Year-Book" has just appeared in its third issue (1912), edited by Rev. G. H. Bonfield (its first volume was the work of Dr. Arthur H. Smith), and now comes to hand a "Year-Book of Missions in India, Burma, and Ceylon," a bulky volume of 780 pages published by the Christian Literature Society for India, and bearing on its title-page the authoritative name of Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D., as editor. Like its prototypes, this latest volume contains an admirable general survey of the field, with separate chapters upon various aspects of the one task, the different organizations at work, and valuable lists and tables, including one of more

than a hundred pages devoted to the names and postal addresses of the missionaries of all boards in India. These several handbooks are quite invaluable to all students of mission work or of Christian progress in these lands. A huge debt is owed to those who have toiled to compile them. We understand that they are handled in this country by the Missionary Education Movement, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A Significant Address

THE National Business League of America, whose headquarters are in Chicago, has printed and is distributing, with hearty commendation, Consul General Ravndal's address before it, November 12, on "American Trade Relations with the Near East," which contains his emphatic tribute to the service of the foreign missionary in Turkey. In sending a few copies to the Board Rooms, the secretary of the League, Mr. A. A. Burnham, writes, "The address is an impressive reminder that wherever the missionary leads, Christianity, civilization, and commerce, with their manifold blessings, follow." It is this tribute which the American Board has reprinted in a four-page leaflet and offers to its constituency, as announced in last month's *Missionary Herald*.

Japan's Trial of Koreans

UNDER the title, "The Korean Conspiracy Case," Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and chairman of the important committee of Reference and Counsel of the Conference of Foreign Mission Boards of North America, has published a pamphlet that commands attention. For it not only represents, according to the author, the results of his own careful and prolonged examination of the course of this now famous procedure, involving the arrest, trial, and conviction of a large number of Korean Christians on the charge of conspiring to assassinate Count Terauchi, the governor general, but also has the general approval of secretaries of several other mission boards and allied organizations who are working in Korea. While not officially adopted by any of these bodies, and while the author accepts sole responsibility for its form and scope, it is felt to be representative of the position taken in the matter by these influential societies.

While careful in statement and considerate of the difficulties and perplexities of the case, it is plain that Dr. Brown shares the widespread feeling that there have been here a miscarriage of justice and a use of methods of trial that were barbarous and misleading. He recognizes that the legal procedure of Japan is different from that of Western courts, but holds that nothing can justify the secret preliminary examinations of the accused without defense, and the use of torture, as seems to be shown, for the extorting of confessions.

The case is not yet closed, appeal having been taken to a higher court. It seems incredible that 105 men, including Baron Yun Chi Ho, president of the Southern Methodist College at Song-do and vice-president of the Korea Young Men's Christian Association, professors in academies, and several pastors and elders of churches should be thus condemned to from five to ten years' imprisonment. The trial has stirred Japan; some of her citizens of high character have confessed their great distress over it. The issue reaches far, as it touches the question of Japan's genuine adoption of Western ideas of human rights. While the case is still in process in the courts of Japan, it deserves to be treated with restraint even in American journals. But, as Dr. Brown evidently feels, there is a limit to the ability to watch in silence what is believed to be a grievous injury to objects dear to the heart and with which one's work is concerned.

OUR COLLEGE IN SMYRNA

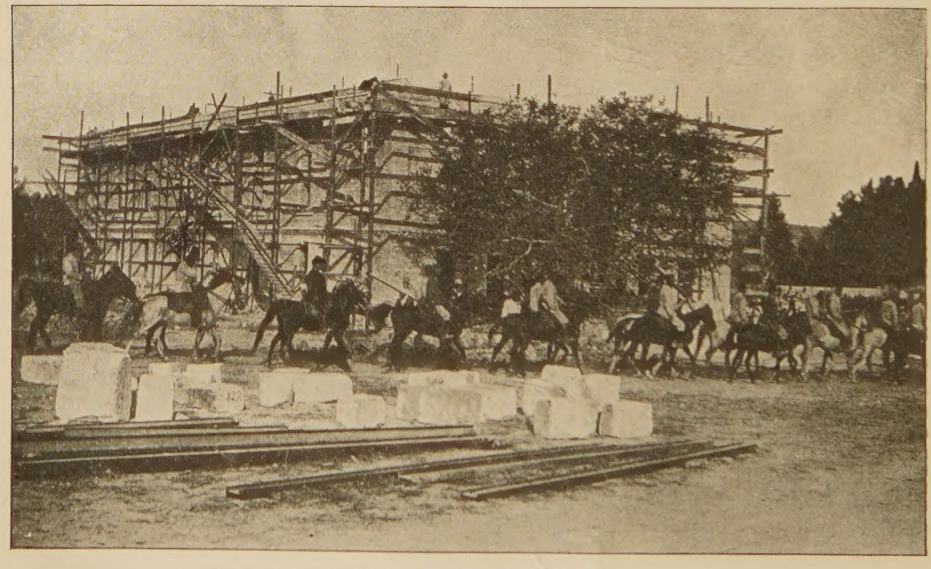
By Rev. CASS ARTHUR REED, of the International College, Smyrna

If it seems strange to any of our readers that new outlay and larger undertakings should be ventured in war-stricken Turkey, let them reflect on the new call which will come for education in that humbled land, and the good fortune that some of the mission colleges can be more fully equipped to meet the emergency. For this college is but one of a dozen in the Board's Turkish fields.—The Editor.

UNDER the shadow of Mt. Pagus, on whose rugged side is the tomb of that noble Christian martyr, Polycarp, the bishop whose glorious death Eusebius has recorded, still lies the city of Smyrna, next to Constantinople the most important city of the Turkish empire. The castle ruins which crown the hill overlooking the city and the lovely bay could tell many a story of successive civilizations in the shifting of countless peoples of the East. Past them perhaps St. Paul traveled on his way to Ephesus; beneath them Greek and Roman, Moslem and Crusader, waged bitter warfare. Beneath them still lies a city of many races—Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Europeans of several lands, and, of course, Turks, though the latter in such a minority that to them the city is *Giaour*, "Infidel Smyrna."

Smyrna was the first of the present stations in Turkey to be opened by the American Board, which has made this a center for Christian work since 1820. In recent years the educational work has proved very successful, and two strong institutions are widely influencing the young people of the various races, the International College and the Collegiate Institute for Girls.

In spite of threatening war, the International College, which, it may be added, is the youngest of the American Board's colleges, has opened with the largest enrollment in its history. The chapel holds just 350 when crowded, and as every seat is taken the faculty has been compelled to refuse to accept students beyond that number. Of the 350 students, eighty are boarders, who tax to the utmost the facilities of the board-



THE GYMNASIUM IN CONSTRUCTION AT PARADISE

Showing also Turkish cavalry, encamped on the college grounds by courtesy of the institution, riding out for their morning maneuvers

ing department to accommodate them, in spite of the fact that an additional house was added this year for students' rooms.

It is inspiring to sit on the platform at the morning chapel exercises, and to look down on the sea of faces of boys and young men of many races. The Greeks predominate, but among them are the red fezzes of the Turks, and of others, Armenians, Jews, Persians, Albanians, all learning that much needed lesson in the East, that humanity is broader than race. Keen, eager, alert, these fellows are. The singing, led by the pipe organ, is spirited, and the grand hymns of the faith ring out splendidly. Then the Scripture lesson is read, and all stand for prayer.

After chapel the students are divided into classes for Bible study, from which none are excused; here the Christian gospel is presented freely and earnestly to students who receive it most willingly. After this hour is over, the other classes follow as in any school. Preparatory and college courses are given in the usual subjects, from mathematics to psychology, political economy, and international law, but particular stress is laid on the languages, Greek, Turkish, Armenian, French, and, above all, English, which is the language of instruction.

For the twenty-one years of its history, this institution, beginning as a small boys' school and growing into a high school, a collegiate institute, and finally a college, chartered in 1903 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has labored under many handicaps—limited space, unsuitable quarters, as well as very small means. To one who has not seen the patient faculty actually accomplishing it, the handling of so large a school in its present quarters would seem an absolute impossibility.

But while the work of the school progresses well in the city, on the other side of Mt. Pagus some other work, equally interesting to the friends of the institution, is going forward. Two years ago, on his furlough, the indefatigable president, Dr. Alexander MacLachlan, whose genius has made the college what it is, secured, largely from Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York City, funds which enabled the college to secure a new site and to plan the erection of a splendid set of buildings. The location chosen is at a suburb in close communication with the city by the Ottoman-Aidin Railway, at Paradise, whose name, dating from Roman times at least, proves how attractive the place is. Here on the lovely, rich Seduikeui plain, almost within a stone's throw of the Roman aqueduct over the Meles, which still serves the city, a beautiful campus of twenty-one acres has been purchased. On it for the past five months the arts of both peace and war have been practiced. While workmen at the eastern end of the campus have been erecting a group of buildings of which any American college might be proud, at the other end have been encamped regiments of Turkish infantry and cavalry whose good deportment and behavior have made the college authorities happy to have been able to extend them the courtesy of a camp.

The visitor going out from the busy Caravan Bridge station in Smyrna reaches Paradise in seven minutes, and the college is but two minutes' walk from the station. To the left of the gateway he will find already completed, on land privately owned, two residences for American professors. Within the gateway, and by the side of the stream which forms the northern boundary of the campus, is the gate lodge. Next to the gate lodge, and the first of what will be the line of buildings forming the northern side of a quadrangle, stands the gymnasium, at present the most imposing building on the campus. Its walls are completed and the roof will soon be finished.

The main building, however, MacLachlan Hall, which is at the center of the eastern end of the campus, will soon take the pre-eminence, for its walls are rising well above the second floor. This stately building is 180 feet long and seventy feet wide, three stories high, and will be surmounted by a splendid

FOUNDATION WALLS OF MAIN BUILDING

The tent in the foreground is the cook tent of the Turkish soldiers

clock tower seventy feet high. The building is of red trachyte to the second floor and of white pressed brick above, and the trimmings are of white Saraikeui stone. It will contain the library, the administrative offices, dining room, classrooms, and some dormitory space. The gymnasium is made of the same material as the main building, and contains, in addition to the main room, which will serve temporarily as the assembly hall, a running track balcony, rooms for the director, the central lighting and power plant, and recreation halls.

At the northeast corner of the campus, in line with the gymnasium and MacLachlan Hall, is the president's house, a brick building of ample size to meet the present and future needs of the head of the college. In addition to the buildings mentioned, all of which are well under way or already completed, it is planned to erect a dormitory building at the southeast corner of the campus, and on the south line of the quadrangle a preparatory hall and an assembly hall. These buildings will not be begun till next spring, and the assembly hall will probably be delayed till the sale of the city property is made. But it is confidently expected that the transfer to Paradis will be made for the beginning of the new school year. The college also hopes to have ready by that time a number of residences for the native professors on a portion of the campus set aside for that purpose.

With this new plant the college will be much better able to meet its great opportunity. Its students, who come from Greece and the islands as well as from all parts of Turkey, are loyal and eager. The spirit of one of them is worthy of record as typical of others. An Athenian by residence, he was an Italian by citizenship through his father, and so was compelled to leave Smyrna when the Italians were expelled last spring. This fall he returned smiling, having become a Greek subject. Now that war with Greece seems imminent, he is joked about the possibility of his having to change again, and it is suggested that he may perhaps become a Jew. He laughingly replies that he does not know about that, but at any rate he is going to stay and graduate from this college. When in addition to stones and mortar, which, like the ruins on Mt. Pagus, may outlive empires, an institution can build Christian ideals and real character into such young men as this, it may be sure that its work will endure.

A PORTION OF HARPOOT

As seen from the Boys' Dormitory of Euphrates College

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN HARPOOT, TURKEY

By Pres. E. W. RIGGS, of Euphrates College

IT is New Year's morning, and an air of expectancy hangs over the breakfast table.

"Was the notice given out properly?" asks an anxious voice.

"Yes," laughs one of the ladies over her cup of coffee. "The pastor made it quite plain that the veteran missionary and the college president and the *new* lady teachers would be at home to receive all friends, so I suppose that we old maids will have to take a back seat."

Two hours later the preparations are all complete in the president's house: wood fires crackle hospitably in the parlor and back parlor stoves; chairs of all descriptions arranged about the rooms suggest as plainly as they can that they expect a goodly company; behind the screens in the hall the table is covered with trays of cookies and cups, and the Turkish coffee sends out its irresistible fragrance as it simmers on the brazier of coals. The little girl is ready at the door to usher in the first comer, and the hostess sets her fountain pen down beside the guest book, smiling to think of those who will have their first introduction to both fountain pen and book.

And now the first caller comes in, with the graceful Armenian New Year greeting on his tongue; then a group of three — two dear old church members who find it hard to scrawl their names in the guest book and a young black-eyed fellow who has been to America and wishes to air his English to the eclipse of the two old gentlemen. Two Turkish callers are ushered in, and now the back parlor comes into service as a "Haremlik," for of course no lady callers could properly be entertained in the same room with the Turkish gentleman, and certainly not a Turkish lady. So "Hanife" and the hostess chat in the back parlor about her children who are coming to the missionary school, while the telegraph operator talks politics with the president in the parlor. Other callers come and go, and still the official stays and talks on until finally he alone is left. The hostess wonders why he stays so long, then with a sud-

den intuition walks boldly into the room and gives the Turkish salaam. Instantly he returns it, and then begins to explain, not addressing himself to her but still to her husband, that when she came to their house to call, a few days before, he would have received the call with his wife had he not thought that there were Turkish ladies with her. Of course, since among the foreigners there was no wearing of the veil, he would not have hesitated to talk with the lady and he was always charmed to have her call on his wife. Having thus relieved his mind of his apologies, he salaams himself out of the room just as a group of teachers come in.

It is the last hour before the noon recess in the schools, and the president is about to run away to his class with the seniors when the door opens and the whole twenty-seven of them file into the room with their handshakes and their greetings. The president looks a little surprised and glances uneasily towards the clock. But of course it cannot be class time until they have all been served to the coffee and cookies. As they shake hands with her on their way out, some ten minutes later, the hostess, appreciating the little joke on her husband, laughingly tells them to be sure to make a good recitation.

Of course it is just her luck to have those who particularly want to see the president call at the one time when he is away. But Professor Tenekejian, the senior professor of the college, who has been mentioned in the American papers on account of his thrilling adventures and experiences under the old régime, entertains the company with the rare combination of statesmanship and humor in his delightful orientalism; and when he has left, she does her best to talk with the oldest inhabitant about the old missionaries whom she has never seen, and with the business men about railroads and the coming Turkey.

A most welcome breathing space comes with the lunch hour, when between the hurried bites experiences are exchanged.

"Who was that tall, striking looking young woman dressed in European style? Oh! a Russian Armenian, is she?

GYMNASTIC TEAM OF EUPHRATES COLLEGE

These boys were chosen from ninety who took regular gymnastic work during the year. They gave an exhibition in the spring of 1912, which was very entertaining and instructive to the audience of natives which completely filled Wheeler Hall

She has an air of self-possession and independence that the girls here do not have."

"I nearly precipitated a quarrel this morning by suggesting that the reason why the women here grow old so fast is because they are married so young. Of course the mother who had just sent off her sixteen-year-old daughter with a man she had not even seen a few days before stoutly stood out for early marriages, and declared she could prove that our school-teachers lose their good looks quicker than the girls who marry early. And the funny part of it is, that the lady sitting next to me was a beautiful young woman who said she was sixteen when she was married, and a plump and pleasant old lady on the other side of the room declared that she had married at only fifteen. There were some who took my side though, and so ardently, too, that I had to change the subject."

But the breathing space is quickly over, for here comes the old father of one of our professors.

"Another flight of stairs to climb to the parlor? Ugh, ouch! My poor old bones! I got out of bed to come and see you. No, no, I don't need to sit near the fire. No, nothing to eat or drink. I had lived eighty-five years and had never known sickness. Ugh! I must be going. See, where is the next place I have to call?"

And the poor old soul shuffled and grunted down the stairs with the air of one who has performed to the best of his ability a disagreeable duty.

The next comer is a little wisp of a woman whom every one is always glad to see. Out of her pinched face beams a patient contentment that has come to her through the long years during which she has brought up her fatherless children and cared for a bedridden old mother, who has at last just found her release from her many years of living death. It is good to feel the warm clasp of her hand and to see the wistful little smile that is always ready to break over her face.

Many others come and go, and at the end of the day the list in the guest book, written in Armenian, English, Turkish, Syrian, Arabic, and Russian, has grown to 132. On this New Year's day the Harpoot missionaries have come in touch with 132 people; and we are to remember that every such touch of friendship counts in the coming of His Kingdom.

A SHORT TOUR OF THE GILBERTS

By Mr. R. E. GRENFELL, of Ocean Island, Micronesia

TWO nights' and a day's journey from our center at Ocean Island, and I caught my first glimpse of one of the low coral atolls which comprise the Gilbert Group. Just at daybreak, with the sun rising slowly away ahead of us, we steamed into the lagoon through a channel which reminded me of nothing so much as a street, one could see so plainly the cruel looking edges of the coral forming the passage. We passed two pretty little islet-buds on the ocean reef, and then the expanse of Apemama opened into view. Happy day for me! How refreshing the great forests of cocoanut palms and pandanus looked, and what a marvelous display of colors met my gaze!

The native pastor and his helpers met me on the landing. Word had got round by the "bush telegraph," as we call it in our country (Australia), that a Protestant missionary was on board. It is amazing how the news flies from ship to shore in these islands. As soon as I arrived at the mission station, the people flocked in from villages to the church, and we had a thanksgiving service till midday. After so much talking about our new plans of work and the new re-enforcements, I felt thirsty, but the people just sat around my feet

and waited until I had drunk the contents of two or three cocoanuts and then said: "Go on! Tell us more; tell us more!" That is the inspiration of the work here. It is nearly three years since their beloved Captain Walkup was lost, and now they are literally thirsting for the Word. "We want to hear you talk; tell us more!" and I told them more and more and more, as well as I could with the newly acquired language.

MICRONESIAN CANOES WITH OUTRIGGERS

But I had only one day's stay at this place (Apemama), as the ship was going on to Tarawa. I shall remember my first call at Tarawa for many years. I was surrounded and followed by lads and girls of all ages and sizes and sorts, all wanting to carry some article for the missionary. One carried my umbrella, another my helmet, and one sturdy lad grasped my hand bag in one hand and defended himself from the crowd with the other; and so we trooped down to the station. At Tarawa I transhipped to another steamer, and on the journey south we again called at Apemama. The teacher came out for me in a canoe and said: "The people have a request to make. They want you to stay here for a while to help the work." I could not do this very well, as I was anxious to get on to the large island of Nonouti, but I promised that if possible I would spend some weeks with them on my return journey to the north. This delighted them, and they promised to set about building a house for me immediately.

I arrived at Nonouti on the 8th of December, and spent exactly a month there. We had large congregations and good meetings for the Christmas and New Year services, considering the severe westerly squalls that were blowing at the time. The church was nicely decorated with cocoanut leaves, creeping vines, flowers, etc., by the children, and all who wore clothes were in white. One of the older boys played on an accordion as the school children filed in and took their seats, and the impression I got of the Nonouti church was that there were more organization and system in the methods of the minister than in other island churches I have seen, both before and since my visit there. With an addition of a little more spirited work, I feel that the material is there ready to hand, for the making of a fine church organization that will be second to none in the North Islands.

Preaching to a big native congregation in this climate on a hot Sabbath morning is a rather severe task for a new hand at the language. What with four or five very restless infants, and mischievous little boys having a "scrap" right in front of one, with the amount

of coughing and sneezing that goes on among the natives, and other similar distractions, it is enough to throw many an old campaigner off his subject. The native usually adds a peculiar little yell to the end of a sneeze, and one of these yells is the signal for the careless to laugh and become restless; also for one of the deacons to administer a summary tap on a head with a book.

My traveling about the villages is done by canoe, boat, or bicycle. One day I was cycling through a large village, when I was hailed by some of the people: "Come here; who are you, and what is your business?" I told them of the business of my life, and I talked to fifty or sixty heathen then and there for nearly an hour, telling the old story. One sees heathenism here in its native state: idol worshipers, sorcerers, false priests of the spirits, with all the revolting rites and customs; then the ravages of physical diseases also: horrible skin diseases, fractured limbs badly set, great gashes, limbs and bodies thickly tattooed, and so on. How applicable here are the words, "Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." Such wondrously beautiful surroundings and climate, and such a wealth of food, even if it be only cocoanuts, pandanus, and fish. Nineteen centuries elapsed from the time of Christ's command till the good tidings were proclaimed in these islands. Pray that our workers' hands may be strengthened, that we who are here may be filled with power from on High, and that Christ may speedily reign victorious in these little but not forgotten isles of the sea.

TWO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN OF JAPAN

By Rev. JAMES H. PETTEE, D.D., of Okayama

RECENT events in Japan have revived abroad suspicions and anxieties long quiescent. Certain antiquated features of the late emperor's funeral and apparent discourtesies to representatives of the press, the daily pilgrimage of thousands to worship the dead emperor at his tomb near Kyoto, the suicide of General and Countess Nogi, the cruel treatment of suspected anti-Japanese Christians in Korea, together with the attitude adopted by Japanese police and court officials toward certain American missionaries of high standing, the relatively slow progress, judged by results that can be tabulated, now being made by the Christian church in Japan, the alarming immoralities and spread of infidelity among student classes in the great cities — these and many other things that are more or less discouraging have thrown a cloud over this great nation of the Far East. Foreign friends long resident in the country are not disturbed by these apparent (and in some cases real) recrudescences of an earlier and lower type of civilization, but they find difficulty in giving an explanation satisfactory to shallow criticism or hostile opposition.

Personally I feel that I could say something on every one of these counts that would go far toward removing distrust and rekindling hope, but I prefer to adopt a different course and seek to accomplish the same result by indirect methods. Let me then through the columns of this magazine introduce to my own American friends and the far wider circle of American well-wishers of Dai Nippon certain Japanese friends with whom I have had special dealings of late, and who are true types of the Japan of today. I will make an earnest endeavor to state the truth, the whole truth so far as that seems called for, and nothing but the truth.

I begin for a reason which will appear later with Mr. M. and Mr. T. Together they are truly a mountain (MT.) of influence in their region. They are

the two wealthiest residents of an old castle town of 5,000 people in the southwestern part of Okayama prefecture. This does not quite put them alongside of American multi-millionaires. It simply means that they are large landowners, which land they rent to local farmers for about sixty-five per cent of the rice crop, the farmers paying no tariff on their wheat, barley, vegetables, or other crops than rice; that they are the highest taxpayers, and were the largest contributors to the local Buddhist temples. I suppose the former is worth well on toward half a million dollars, and the latter nearly half that amount.

Although still a young man, barely thirty-five, Mr. M. is a typical Japanese gentleman trained under the old order of things, and yet with a mind open to modern ideas. His roots are deeply imbedded in the best traditions of old Japan. He inherited most of his wealth, lives in a simple sort of elegance, has no bad habits, and, till he came under Christian influences, was a pronounced aristocrat.

He has as his personal and family adviser a keen, practical man of affairs, who is also a scholar and art critic of no mean ability; in short, is one of the most all-round non-Christian Japanese men to be found anywhere. Not a tree is transplanted in the yard, nor a school book purchased for the little daughter of the house, nor a business investment made without this man's approval. He is the power behind that family throne. His only aim in life seems to be to make no mistake in the advice he gives. He is the personification of loyalty to his master.

Mr. M. himself is a conservative in religion as in most other things. For years he was bitterly opposed to Christianity, but has come lately to under-

THE CHAPEL TO WHICH THESE GENTLEMEN CONTRIBUTE

In the center of the picture stands Dr. Pettee (he of the derby hat), and at his left hand, Mr. Sawaya, superintendent of the Sunday school; at his right, Mr. Tsunashima, Mr. Mizote and his cousin, Rev. B. Mizote. Funds are now being gathered for a new chapel

stand better its teachings. He believes with the intellect that the religion of Jesus is the true religion, but he has not yet taken an out-and-out stand on the side of the Western religion, though he is striving with increasing earnestness to regulate his life by the ethical principles of Christianity. He is a fair representative of a large class of cultured, well-to-do Japanese gentlemen. He is much interested in art, and already has something of a collection of Japanese masterpieces.

Mr. M. is a warm friend of the missionaries, is becoming interested in social movements for the betterment of the lower classes, and never fails to conduct himself like the courteous, refined gentleman that he is. Though he has not broken with the Buddhist temple of which he is the chief patron, he attends Christian meetings, contributes to the support of the chapel, and in other ways helps forward the cause of the Western faith.

Mr. T., Mr. M.'s neighbor and associate in business matters, is of the rough-and-ready sort; an incessant worker, systematic, practical, progressive; an admirable illustration of the up-to-date, keen-witted, strong-willed, successful Japanese man of affairs. For family reasons he has preferred to remain in his home town, and lacks the culture of city training, though he is a graduate of one of the great private law schools in Tokyo.

On my first call upon him I was astonished to notice a sign board just inside the outer gate, upon which were the words, "No liquors of any sort allowed on these premises." And then at the door of his office was a still stranger one, "Any visitor must complete his business here within an hour." These two notice boards, with the strong personality back of them, have gone far toward revolutionizing the whole town. The value of time and the value of temperance were two lessons specially needed in the country districts of the Orient.

Last spring a strike was organized among the small farmers of the region which refused to yield until this man, with a clear discernment of the rights in the case, pronounced his ultimatum, with the reasons therefor, when the terms were at once accepted and work was resumed.

Perhaps no single incident will reveal the man better than his reply to a local Buddhist priest who called upon him and besought him, whatever his private belief might be, not to leave the temple of which he had been the chief patron: "My head is already convinced of the truth and the claims of the Christian religion. Whenever my heart is equally affected I shall at once leave the temple and cast in my lot with the Christians." Less than three months later I had the great pleasure of baptizing him and his sister, and of receiving them into the fellowship of the Christian church.

On leaving for America a few weeks ago, he made a parting gift of one hundred dollars toward the fund for a new chapel in his native town. He is now on a tour around the world, specially bent on making a study of tenantry questions and the general relations between capitalists and laborers. He belongs nominally to the former class and actually to both, and is anxious to discharge his duties toward his employees, tenants in particular, according to the best up-to-date interpretation of New Testament ethics.

By the time this appears in print he will be in the Central or Eastern states. I bespeak for him friendship and helpful suggestions. Any courtesies shown him will be sure to bear good fruit in coming years. His name may seem somewhat difficult to those who have thought Japanese words easy to pronounce. It really is not hard to handle. Here it is, at all events — Mr.T. Tsunashima.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SOFIA—BULGARIA'S CAPITAL

AFTER THE WAR

By GEORGE F. HERRICK, D.D., of Constantinople

THE war is over. The appalling record of the Ottoman dead has as yet but partially scored itself on the consciousness of Christendom. Inconceivable by people of the West is the suffering of innocent men, women, and children, peasants of Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor.

But "war settles nothing," and this war is no exception to that age-old truth. The war has thrust to the fore on the arena of European politics the most complex problems, and demands their immediate solution. But on *us*, Christians of America, workers for the spiritual uplifting of the races of the Nearer East, responsibility for the solution of those problems does not rest.

We do face two new and urgent opportunities which make their insistent appeal to Christian philanthropists. Especially is this appeal urgent upon Americans, in view of the fact that we already occupy points of vantage in all the central cities in that stricken land.

The first of these opportunities is to send and administer relief to the wounded, the sick, the homeless, the starving, the bereaved, the despairing, numbered by hundreds of thousands. A million dollars could be promptly and wisely distributed. None appreciate *that* sort of Christianity better than do the Turks.

It is said by many that the Turks, that all Moslems, after their experience with Christians of Europe last year and this, will recoil from any contact even with Christians of the West, at least by any other approach to them than through the offer of physical relief. I do not believe it. My life-long experience does not so interpret Turkish character.

As the awful storm blows over, and in the wake of the sympathetic relief now given and to be given the coming winter, the Turks, who have long known and esteemed Americans living in their midst, will draw closer to their trusted friends, will fill our hospitals and our schools, will read our books, and will venture more than heretofore into our places of worship.

We are in God's providence invited to play the "Good Samaritan" to Moslem peoples as never before. Europe has exhibited to the Turks shocking travesties of Christianity. Let us prove to them what true Christianity really is.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE MISSIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. FOR THE YEAR 1911–1912

Missions.	When established.	Stations.	Outstations.	Missionaries.					Native Laborers.					Church Statistics.							Educational Statistics.									Native contributions.
				Ordained.	Physicians and men not ordained.	Single women.	Wives.	Total missionaries.	Ordained preachers.	Unordained preachers.	Teachers.	Other native laborers.	Total native laborers.	Places of regular meeting.	Organized churches.	Communicants.	Added by confession, 1911–12.	Adherents.	Sabbath schools.	Sabbath school membership.	Theological and training schools.	Students for the ministry.	Colleges.	Students.	Boarding and high schools.	Pupils.	Other schools.	Pupils.	Total number under instruction.	
South Africa :																														
Zulu Branch	1835	9	29	10	1	8	9	28	11	18	121	542	692	273	26	6,088	570	16,950	65	3,122	1	18	1	134	3	465	70	4,132	4,605	$14,292
Rhodesian Br.	1893	2	5	3	5	2	8	18		6	8	2	16	10	2	249	26	400	2	250		. .		. . .	3	151	2	466	587	35
W. Cent. Africa	1880	5	33	8	4	11	9	32		49	139	33	221	52	5	888	205	11,500	8	3,000					. .	. . .	46	4,465	4,465	417
Europ'n Turkey	1859	6	52	14		7	13	34	16	16	57	17	106	61	21	1,640	126	4,340	61	2,839	1	4	1	89	4	256	18	439	788	6,418
Western Turkey	1819	6	97	23	6	26	26	81	41	32	336	41	450	124	44	4,384	175	16,131	126	10,224	1	5	2	660	12	1,737	138	6,592	9,056	85,736
Central Turkey	1847	6	61	8	3	11	10	38	19	27	242	59	347	62	37	6,838	261	21,312	42	13,842	1	10	3	433	15	1,372	114	5,651	7,478	47,156
Eastern Turkey	1836	5	95	12	2	19	14	47	25	36	190	37	288	82	46	2,719	155	11,990	78	6,394	2	12	1	995	8	1,311	57	1,562	7,589	16,335
Marathi	1813	8	138	12	3	19	12	46	45	48	355	75	523	178	58	7,340	416	5,876	189	8,784	1				17	2,217	155	4,616	6,833	5,236
Madura	1834	10	353	17	3	7	17	44	26	157	457	134	774	406	35	7,398	609	23,336	300	9,410	1	42	1	75	7	2,004	252	10,251	12,372	18,561
Ceylon	1816	6	23	3	2	4	5	14	12	17	387	78	494	48	20	2,106	103	1,184	77	4,163	. .	2	1	157	3	413	126	10,733	11,305	14,782
Foochow	1847	5	98	10	5	17	12	44	12	69	177	77	335	98	73	2,036	264	2,705	55	2,528	2	1	2	70	7	354	29	1,017	2,705	13,084
South China[8]	1883	2	41	2		3	2	7	2	45	40	31	118	48	3	5,000	124	5,000	4	300	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	78	18	581	659	1,500
North China	1854	7	88	17	5	22	21	65	6	56	84	94	240	100	12	4,193	209	4,316	18	959	1	26	3	107	18	648	49	848	1,629	2,824
Shansi	1882	2	15	4	3	5	5	17	. .	15	42	31	88	25	2	262	5	2,950	13	693	. .	1		. . .	6	319	10	290	631	1,297
Japan	1869	12	55	20	1	25	19	65	63[1]	66[2]	. . .	22	151	. . .	150[3]	17,816[4]	1,222[5]	25,000	71	10,615[6]	1	59	2	1,007	5	623	15	560	2,249	[7]54,082
Philippines	1903	1	6	1	1		2	4	1	1	5	. .	7	3	1	70	7	300	3	135	. .	. .				. . .	6	211	200	. . . .
Micronesia[8]	1852	5	38	4		3	4	11	19	41	28	13	101	150	36	5,126	554	2,000	52	1,840	1	14			2	70	49	. . .	2,435	6,435
Mexico	1872	4	52	4	1	5	5	15	2	3	16	3	24	24	14	1,156	36	2,261	20	901	1	5	1	7	2	320	3	325	650	10,779
Spain	1872	1	15	1	. .	2		3	3	5	18	2	28	13	8	247	44	3,120	10	590	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	78	14	813	891	1,916
Austria	1872	1	62	2	.		2	4	18	8	. .	5	31	90	28	2,063	148	6,400	46	776	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,807
Totals		103	1,356	175	45	202	195	617	321	715	2,697	1,296	5,036	1,847	621	77,619	5,258	167,071	1,270	81,365	14	199	18	3,533	115	12,416	1,171	53,557	77,143	$308,692

[1] Kumi-ai. [2] Of whom 36 are Kumi-ai. [3] Of which 102 are Kumi-ai. [4] Of whom 16,439 are Kumi-ai.
[5] Of whom 1,001 are Kumi-ai. [6] Of whom 7,376 are Kumi-ai. [7] $51,392 Kumi-ai. [8] Last year's report.

HOME DEPARTMENT

All contributions from churches for 1912 should be received not later than January 10, and, if sent after January 1, should be accompanied with a statement that they are for 1912 totals in Year-Book.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1911	$22,419.02	$5,678.80	$934.95	$5.52	$350.00	$1,671.76	$31,060.05
1912	25,080.50	3,534.83	1,017.66	355.57		1,296.50	31,285.06
Gain	$2,661.48		$82.71	$350.05			$225.01
Loss		$2,143.97			$350.00	$375.26	

FOR THREE MONTHS TO NOVEMBER 30

1911	$43,546.74	$12,970.84	$1,956.02	$79,660.49	$10,350.00	$5,763.76	$154,247.85
1912	45,194.36	5,941.67	2,335.66	100,548.24	2,500.00	5,474.50	161,994.43
Gain	$1,647.62		$379.64	$20,887.75			$7,746.58
Loss		$7,029.17			$7,850.00	$289.26	

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR WORK OF WOMAN'S BOARDS AND OTHER OBJECTS
FOR THREE MONTHS TO NOVEMBER 30

	From Woman's Boards	For Special Objects	Income from Sundry Funds and Miscellaneous	Totals
1911	$48,235.00	$45,994.55	$3,384.32	$97,613.87
1912	58,239.50	42,709.54	5,908.73	106,857.77
Gain	$10,004.50		$2,524.41	$9,243.90
Loss		$3,285.01		

A GOOD REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

LET us relieve your mind at once by remarking that the churches have given a good account of themselves. They register a sufficient gain in November to make up for the losses of the two previous months and to place us above the thousand-dollar mark on the side of progress. No more shaking of heads over the bad start! Things are apparently on the upgrade for the year. We confidently expect this gain to be maintained in December and to be considerably increased in January, when the churches make their final payments towards meeting their apportionments. If this notice does not come too late for use in your church, Mr. and Mrs. Reader, will you not ask the treasurer

if he has sent in his last dollar due any of the societies? And should there be a chance on the last Sunday of the year or the first of next year to make up any deficiency, we are sure you will be eager to have the situation placed before the people. Let every church do its part, and we will give you some figures next month to fill your hearts with joy. Remittances received at any office of the Board not later than January 10 will be credited on the apportionment for 1912 *if the sender requests us so to do.* You should not fail to examine carefully the regular tabular statement which we print above. There are lights and shadows in it, both of which deserve consideration.

THE LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY

The hundredth anniversary of Livingstone's birth promises to be the most thoroughly celebrated event of missionary history.

Every department of the church will have opportunity of gripping the facts of Livingstone's life. The detailed announcement of materials available will be sent to every pastor in each of the leading denominations of this country early in January. Twenty-four religious journals have prepared to issue a definite Livingstone number in March. A half million copies of a concert exercise have been ordered for Easter Sunday under the title, "The Message of Light," introducing the unveiling of Livingstone's portrait at the close of the exercise as the great "Messenger of Light." A far-reaching effort is to be made to persuade high schools throughout the country to commemorate Livingstone's birth by the unveiling of his portrait on the morning of March 19 and the delivery of a strong address upon the results of his life. Dr. Patton has written suggestions for Livingstone sermons that every pastor will wish to examine. Programs will be ready for the young people's societies and for the midweek service. Mr. Speer has prepared a prayer meeting topic under the title, "Livingstone's Prayer Life." All of these will be sent free by this Board to every church that requests them. The sixteen-page concert exercise for Easter Sunday will be sold at one dollar a hundred, and with each order a portrait of Livingstone (14 x 17 inches) ready for the unveiling ceremony will be included.

Finally a special campaign for study classes and reading circles on Livingstone's life will be prepared, using the new biography by Silvester Horne, and a book of remarkable interest for Juniors, "Livingstone the Pathfinder," by Basil Mathews. Every church will hear from us again on this topic, but we hope that the pastors will plan to get the best results out of this splendid opportunity.

THE BRIDGEPORT INSTITUTE

The Institutes start off well, the opening one at Bridgeport, December 8–9, proving a great success. The attendance was good and the interest keen from start to finish. It really was a surprise to find how interesting a school of missionary methods could be. The officers of the Board had seven principal objects in view: —

1. First of all, to help the pastors in making their missionary leadership effective. For this purpose the Monday morning session took the form of an informal conference with the pastors.

2. The Apportionment Plan is ever with us, and of course this concerted measure had its share of attention in the general meeting for delegates on Monday afternoon, Secretary Merrill taking the lead in the discussion. It was found that the churches were not only willing but anxious to co-operate in this movement.

3. It was particularly desired to interest and equip Sunday school teachers with reference to introducing missionary education and new methods of giving into the Sunday schools. Forty-seven Sunday school teachers were in attendance on Monday afternoon, when Secretary Littlefield, of the Sunday School and Publishing Society, led the discussion.

4. The Woman's Board is uniting with the American Board in these Institutes, and their particular plans were effectively placed before the representative women of the Bridgeport churches.

5. While the women were thus engaged, the men met for an hour of keen conference on the American Board as a business proposition. Professor Beach, of Yale, was a great help here.

6. No missionary meeting would be complete in these days without strong emphasis upon the Every-Member canvass. Following the supper Secretary Eddy gave a demonstration of the Every-Member canvass after the manner of the dramatic presentation of this theme at the annual meeting.

7. The importance of furnishing missionary information and inspiration to all in the churches was not overlooked. The pulpits of the Bridgeport churches were filled by members of the team both morning and evening on Sunday, and on Monday there was given a survey of the non-Christian world, together with several distinctly missionary addresses.

If the committees in other cities in which we are arranging Institutes have any doubt as to the profit and joy of such meetings, we advise them to write to the chairman of the Bridgeport Committee, Rev. Gerald H. Beard, or to the pastor of the entertaining church, Rev. Richard L. Swain.

THE WORLD OUR PARISH

By Secretary EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH

A MAN leaves the pastorate with a feeling of spiritual loss. It means the breaking of ties which have grown up in many ways and which have accumulated value with the passing years. The life of a secretary is the life of a peripatetic, to be spent on railroad trains and in hotels and without those close bonds which unite a pastor to his people. Viewed in this way, there is little in a secretaryship that one should desire it; but there are other points of view which need to be considered.

A Christian people cannot limit their vision to anything less than the whole world as the proper sphere of the kingdom of God. Each church member should have a fivefold vision of his God-given task. He has responsibility for evangelizing (1) his own parish, with all the internal problems of Sunday school, Christian Endeavor, preaching service, and social organizations; (2) the larger community of city or county or whatever the unit may be for which his own and the surrounding churches should feel themselves immediately responsible; (3) for the Commonwealth, in which the custom is now well-nigh universal of organizing for joint missionary effort; (4) the nation, with its larger problems of immigration, frontier, unchurched cities, and needy communities in states which feel no responsibility for the kingdom of God; and (5) the world which lies beyond our oceans and presents a wondrous variety of language and civilization. The true disciple cannot limit obligation and opportunity exclusively to any one of these phases of his task. The Christian spirit will include them all, and will urge the utmost of endeavor to make the kingdom of God a reality in each of these five zones. It becomes the duty and privilege of a secretary of the American Board, as steward of the Congregational people of Canada and the United States, to make the foreign phase of our common task assume its proper proportions.

Christian people are apt to neglect the work which is remote. The nearer work constantly presses upon the attention and upon the heart. Work which is out of sight is often out of mind, and is easily postponed until the nearer problems have been solved. It is important that we make an effort to bring to our attention the needs of that work

which is far from hand and sight. It is not an outside work which is brought before the churches by some extraneous organization and urged upon their sympathy. The missionary enterprise is assumed, maintained, and enlarged by the Church herself in humble obedience to the will of the Master.

Every Christian ought to live with the quiet determination of doing his duty in his own valley and of fulfilling the will of Christ where Christ has appointed him to work. And yet to keep in mind the far-reaching significance of the individual Christian life is a wonderful inspiration. As no sparrow falls to the ground without our Father, so no life is lived in true obedience to the will of God without the effect thereof reaching to the uttermost parts of the earth. The man who is an earnest, devoted Christian in his own church, whether that church be small or large, is affecting world conditions. He is solving world problems. He is projecting Christ's spirit into the thought and purpose of mankind.

The American people send out to other peoples much that is not good. Many a cargo leaves our ports whose influence is altogether for harm. How essential that the antidote go speeding after the noxious things! Can the mind of Christ take satisfaction in any phase of our activity so much as in this effort to carry the knowledge and experience of himself to those whose need is so abysmal? By what way shall Christian people promote their own spiritual growth so surely as by the acceptance of the world as their parish? It deepens faith to see what God can do. It broadens sympathy to see what other people suffer for the sake of Christ. It enlarges Christian joy to see liberty actually experienced, the liberty which is always the product of truth.

For that other task which lies close to our hearts, the evangelization of our own country, there is no better method than adopting the world for our parish. A policy that is big and bold, that is heroic and unselfish, will appeal to those who do not care at present for either kingdom or King. Large faith will inspire those who are without faith; great enthusiasm for a world-wide cause will impart itself to those who are without enthusiasm. The Christless elements of the homeland will be evangelized more speedily by Christians who assume their share of the world's burdens.

We magnify this phase of our great task. We make the world our parish and thereby save America for our King.

OUR ANNUAL CALL FOR RECRUITS

THE American Board offers a wide range of opportunity for missionary volunteers. With its twenty missions scattered over the world and its highly developed work, it calls for many different kinds of workers. The following list of positions which are open is as remarkable for its variety as for its extent. The positions to be filled are of first-class importance, and call for candidates of good training and ability. We welcome correspondence with students in any stage of their preparation, whether they are ready to offer themselves or not. We particularly welcome correspondence with young and successful pastors.

MEN

ORDAINED

In Africa. Two men, one for Beira, Portuguese East Africa, the port of Rhodesia, one of the most important spots in Africa. The other for Angola, West Africa.

In Turkey. Eight ordained men needed, each one for an important post, calling for administrative ability. The stations are Harpoot, Van, Erzroom, Mardin, Constantinople, and Bardezag. For ninety years we have been sowing seed in Turkey. Today comes the harvest.

In India. Three ordained men for the Marathi Mission, one of our greatest missions, full of promise. One for the Madura Mission, which greatly needs re-enforcement.

In China. Three ordained men are needed at once, but it is hoped that this number will be largely increased in the next year or two. Each position is so large that it is impossible to discriminate. One position of great importance in the station in which Dr. Sun Yat Sen was baptized has been calling for a man for four years in vain. Further delay in meeting this need will be disastrous.

In Japan. Only one-fifth of one per cent of the people yet converted. A vast work remaining to be done, especially in country districts. We are looking for three men to rank up with the missionaries of rare ability already in the field.

In Spain. One of the most fascinating missionary fields in the world on account of the general change of sentiment toward Protestantism and the rapid spread of republican ideas. Wanted: a man of unusual ability, of force, of culture, and of tact. He will have charge of our church work, but his influence will go far beyond his direct efforts for Christianity.

In the Marshall Islands. An opportunity for missionary heroism; one of the most isolated spots in the world. We have an excellent man there, but he is laboring alone. We want to place some one by his side. He should be either of German parentage or an adept in the German language.

In the Philippine Islands. We are about to establish a new station on the north coast of Mindanao, the second largest island, assigned exclusively to the Congregationalists. One man pledged; we want another to work at his side. Genuine pioneer work among savages.

EDUCATORS

In Africa. A normal school trained man as superintendent for Mt. Silinda, Rhodesia, to shape up the schools of this new and growing mission.

Unmarried men to go out in the summer of 1913 as tutors to the following schools: —

In Bulgaria. A tutor for Samokov, who can also act as business agent for the station.

In Turkey. A tutor for the boys' high school at Bardezag in Asia Minor to teach, but also to lead the boys in athletics, debating clubs, and Christian Association work.

An unmarried man, with business ability, for Harpoot.

In India. Normal teacher for large boys' school at Pasumalai.

In Pangchwang, North China. A general superintendent for school work in this important station. Must be a graduate of Grinnell College, and be thoroughly trained as an educator and supervisor of schools.

In Natal, South Africa. An agricultural teacher for Amanzimtoti seminary and normal school.

PHYSICIANS

In Africa. One for Beira, to be associated with the ordained man mentioned above. A man of strong pioneer type needed.

One for Chisamba, West Central Africa, under Canadian Congregational Board. Should be a Canadian.

In China. One for the Foochow district. Unlimited chance, with no "competition."

WOMEN

TEACHERS

These vacancies constitute a challenge to young women graduating from college, and particularly those with one to three years' experience as teachers or Christian workers.

In South Africa. Two teachers with normal training for girls' boarding schools at Inanda and Umzumbe. (W. B. M.)

In Rhodesia. One teacher to assist in the Mt. Silinda School, also to do evangelistic work in the heathen villages. (W. B. M.)

In Adabazar, Turkey. A normal teacher for the Armenian girls' high school. (W. B. M.)

In Aintab, Turkey. A teacher for the girls' seminary. (W. B. M.)

In Bitlis, Turkey. One worker for the Mt. Holyoke School at Bitlis to take the primary work and develop a kindergarten. (W. B. M.)

In Constantinople, Turkey. A teacher for the Gedik Pasha School. (W. B. M.)

In Van, Turkey. A teacher for the girls' high school. (W. B. M.)

In Marash, Turkey. One teacher for permanent service in the college. One especially for the music department. (W. B. M. I.)

In Hadjin, Turkey. Only two teachers are left at Hadjin for the school and out-

side work. At least one more should be sent at once. (W. B. M. I.)

In Adana, Turkey. Another missionary is needed at Adana to assist in the school and for outside work. (W. B. M. I.)

In Oorfa, Turkey. Some one is needed to carry on the wonderful Bible work for women left by Miss Shattuck. (W. B. M. I.)

In Ahmednagar, India. One teacher in the Marathi Mission for the girls' boarding school. (W. B. M.)

In Uduvil, Ceylon. A teacher for the girls' boarding school. (W. B. M.)

In Foochow, China. One science teacher for the Foochow Girls' College. This department has never been developed, but is greatly needed. (W. B. M.)

In Tientsin, China. A teacher for the girls' boarding school. (W. B. M.)

In Peking, China. Two teachers are greatly needed to strengthen the force for educational work in Peking. One teacher is also needed in Lintsing. (W. B. M. I.)

In Taikuhsien, China. A teacher is needed to work with Miss Heebner. (W. B. M. I.)

In Fenchow, China. A teacher greatly needed. (W. B. M. I.)

In Matsuyama, Japan. A teacher is needed for the girls' school. (W. B. M.)

In Kobe, Japan. A general teacher is needed to aid in the work in Kobe College. A well-trained music teacher also needed. (W. B. M. I.)

In Micronesia. A teacher for the girls' boarding school at Kusaie. She should be a German-American. (W. B. M.)

In Mexico. A teacher for the Colegio Chihuahuense. (W. B. M.)

In Spain. A teacher for the girls' boarding school. (W. B. M.)

BIBLE AND EVANGELISTIC WORKERS

In Harpoot, Turkey. An evangelistic missionary. (W. B. M.)

In Diong-loh, China. An evangelistic worker. (W. B. M.)

In Tientsin, China. An evangelistic worker. (W. B. M.)

In Fenchow, China. An evangelistic worker is called for at this station of wonderful openings. (W. B. M. I.)

In Lintsing, China. An evangelistic worker. (W. B. M. I.)

In Miyazaki, Japan. An evangelistic worker. (W. B. M.)

In Tottori, Japan. An evangelistic worker. (W. B. M.)

In Kobe, Japan. A well-furnished Bible teacher for the Bible school; should go at once. (W. B. M. I.)

KINDERGARTNERS

In Sofia, Turkey. A kindergartner. (W. B. M.)

In Kobe, Japan. The continued need of a competent kindergartner grows more imperative; one fitted to lead the kindergarten training school. (W. B. M. I.)

In Tottori, Japan. A kindergartner. (W. B. M.)

PHYSICIANS

In Madura, India. A woman physician is needed here. (W. B. M.)

In Foochow, China. One woman physician to have charge of a woman's hospital in Foochow, for which a new building will be erected as soon as the doctor is found. (W. B. M.)

In Fenchow, China. A woman doctor is needed here. (W. B. M. I.)

NURSES

In Inuvil, Ceylon. A nurse for the McLeod Hospital for Women and Children. She would be in charge of a training school for nurses, and would direct the hospital work, acting under the physician.

In Madura, India. A nurse is needed in a hospital that is doing an immense work for women and children. (W. B. M.)

In Marsovan, Turkey. A nurse is needed in the Anatolia Hospital. A new building is being erected.

In Aintab, Turkey. A nurse is needed to be associated with Miss Alice C. Bewer, superintendent and head nurse. The time has come to open a nurses' training school, so the new worker should have an aptitude for teaching.

In Bitlis, Turkey. A nurse is needed here in one of the most heroic stations under the Board, among the mountains of Armenia. (W. B. M.)

In Fenchow, China. A nurse is needed here also. (W. B. M. I.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TURKEY

The Contrasts of the War

"Sire, however bitter this truth may be, we must confess to ourselves that our greatest enemy is not Italy, nor Europe, nor the Balkans, but ourselves. The seat of the evil is in our own private life."

These words, which the Constantinople papers published as a statement addressed by Prince Sabaheddine to the Sultan, gave frank expression to what many of Turkey's best friends, as well as her best citizens, recognize. A pitiful disclosure of the time is her lack of men to lead either in counsel or in action. The first glaring contrast between Turkey and her opponents in this one-sided fight lies here; the leadership of the Balkan Confederacy has been strong and efficient. Both in binding together the union and in the conduct of the war on the field there has been displayed a generalship which has commanded the world's admiration. When one reflects that these same people were all once included in the Turkish possessions and sees how they have developed since they have become independent states, he realizes the lack of any adequate foundation in Turkey on which to build a strong empire. A second contrast brought out by the war is the different attitude of the two parties toward it. Through a large part of the Turkish empire, that is, on the Asiatic side in Anatolia, the war and its issues are regarded almost wholly with indifference. The tendency has been generally to let Macedonia go. Recruits from the interior have come to the front unwillingly; those who have been forced to the firing line have shown no readiness to fight. The reason seems not to be so much cowardice as an utter want of sympathy with the government in the prosecution of the war. On the other hand, the people of the Balkans have been determined at whatever cost to expel the Turk from Europe. In this purpose they have been a united, determined, irresistible force.

TURKISH CAVALRY IN STREET OF MONASTIR

The Fruits of the War

But will they do that? Is that to be the result of this terrific fighting and advance? The question waits for answer during these days of armistice.

It looked so for a time; indeed the ambition of the Bulgarians to enter Constantinople in triumph seemed likely to be fulfilled, so impetuous was the onset. But the check at the Chatalja fortifications, and even more, perhaps, the horror of the cholera breaking out in the city and within the Turkish lines, seem likely to prevent that last stroke of humiliation. The center of concern now shifts to London and the as-

sembling of the conferees, with the schemes and diplomacies of the Great Powers, the uncertain quantities, Russia and Austria, being specially disturbing, with Great Britain and France counting strongly for peace without a general war. Much depends on the holding together of the Balkan alliance; there are signs, especially on the part of Greece, of a disposition to draw off and to treat directly. An element of concern for Turkey comes with the impulse of the Arabic-speaking peoples of Syria and Arabia to draw off from the Ottoman Empire; and there are whispers of encroachments on her northeastern border in the region of the Caucasus. Serious changes in the political divisions are impending, which make Europe anxious and alert, and which, incidentally, abundantly justify the delay in the All-Turkey Missionary Conference planned for this year.

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A Serious Back Fire

The extremity of Turkey's plight and the distraction of her government appeared in the discovery, November 17, when the allied troops were storming the Chatalja defenses, of a formidable conspiracy involving most of the leaders of the former government, such men as Djavid Bey, former minister of finance, Talaat Bey, former minister of interior, and Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, former minister of war. It was claimed that documentary evidence of a convincing character was found. Some of the above mentioned officials, including Talaat Bey and Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, together with ex-members of Parliament to the number of 100, were arrested; others of the ring leaders fled. The plot included the assassination of the Sultan and royal family, the purpose being to declare a republic, with Djavid Bey as president. What hope can there be for a land honeycombed with treachery and with determined foes at her gates?

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The Missionaries in the War Zone

A succession of reassuring dispatches from W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Turkish Mission at Constantinople, to the Board's officers has relieved anxieties as to the welfare of the missionaries both at the capital and at the various stations in Macedonia; this cablegram of December 1 may serve as sample: "Monastir friends well; quiet prevails; outlook hopeful; organized relief work into interior and among refugees." All possible safeguards have been provided; Ambassador Rockhill conferring with the missionaries and the Porte, securing guards, the offer of a refuge, if needed, on British ships, and careful attention to the interior stations of Asiatic Turkey. Schools, hospitals, with their entire forces, foreign and native, have been devoted to relief work without distinction of race or religion. The call for such help is vast and staggering; the suffering is awful, and the strain on the hearts and hands of those who are in the midst of it is intense. And it is not likely to slacken soon, whatever be the outcome of the armistice.

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The Beginning of the War

Rev. L. D. Woodruff, of Philippopolis, Bulgaria, writes: —

AMERICAN MISSION PREMISES, MONASTIR

"Our first certain knowledge of the expected declaration of war by Bulgaria was brought to our door by an English lady, saying: 'The war has been declared. There is to be prayer in the national church for the success of Bulgarian arms. Let us go.' The cathedral chimes were already tolling. The far-sounding bell of the American church soon joined in the thrilling announcement. The cathedral service was memorable. Bulgarian and Greek priests stood side by side. The usual babel of the Orthodox service was lacking. The spirit of fervent prayer burst through the old forms, as the breath of earth breaks through the tree tips in spring, and made them alive. Because there was genuine worship any natural expression seemed fitting. We passed on the candles of those on the edge of the throng for those near the altar to light. Each agitated candle flame seemed to feel the burden of the heart that gave it. Son, husband, father, brother at front, and the army had already advanced. 'Who knows how many are dead already?' Yet we saw few women weeping. The bishop dispassionately recalled the five hundred years' tyranny of the Turk, and invoked God's blessing on the war of the allied nations in behalf of their kindred peoples in Macedonia. A half hour later in the public square the formal proclamation of war was announced by the local commanding officer."

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A River of Suffering

A graphic picture of what the Balkan War really is occurs in a letter from Rev. E. B. Haskell, dated at Salonica, October 28: —

"All the leading Turkish families from Uskub, Kuprulu, Karaferris (ancient Berea), etc., have come to Salonica, and many of the poor Turks. Saturday, the 26th, our long 'tram street' was a pathetic sight. A perfect river flowed through it of every possible kind of cart available, all loaded with bedding and small belongings, surmounted by Turkish women and children. A hard pour of rain came down at about one o'clock, and it was pitiful to see them going through it with no sort of protection over their heads. Many were walking, carrying babies in their arms, some barefoot and some with flimsy slippers. They are being lodged in mosques, school buildings, and where they can. As the train loads came in tram cars were filled, the municipality's garbage carts were requisitioned, and every other kind of dray or carriage. The streets were crowded with men as well as with these families. Looking one way or the other, you saw a sea of heads. Many were wandering up and down aimlessly. There were soldiers who had fled in panic, throwing away their arms and uniforms as they ran, and appearing here in their cotton peasant costumes.

"These men tell wonderful stories of the fighting. They say: 'We thought we had seen war before, but this was not war. It was divine wrath poured out. We had cannon, but they (Servo-Bulgarian troops) got in ten shots to our one. They pretended to withdraw and enticed us up close, and then opened on us like rain, hail, and lightning all combined (Gatling guns). You couldn't see a man to fire at, yet the very ground under your feet was shaking. There was nothing to do but run, and run fast and far.' The above is substantially the account given by three men, woven into one."

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On the Bulgarian Side

Rev. L. F. Ostrander writes from Samokov, November 2, of the situation as seen from that point within the Bulgarian lines: —

"In spite of the universal and almost incredible success of the Bulgarian arms, the people in these parts do not show excessive elation, but, on the contrary, a remarkable reserve. In Sofia, I am told, there is no jeering at prisoners, and Turkish soldiers are treated just as kindly as Bulgarians. The people approve the war and are ready to sacrifice for the attainment of its great purpose, but they fully realize its ter-

rible significance. It is interesting to note that the newspaper *Mir*, an organ of the government, uses as a standing heading for its reports of the campaign, 'The War of Liberation in the Balkans.'

"A personal friend among returned soldiers, in whose word I have perfect confidence, told me that they went well into the Razlog district, and that the Turks offered very little serious resistance, either retreating and abandoning their equipment or else surrendering. A number of Turkish places were severely dealt with because of treachery. The entire Turkish section of Mehomia has been burned for this reason (treachery), the Turks refusing to surrender or to flee, and many of them perishing in the flames. Bulgarian civil administration has been established all through the district, with Bansko as the principal town. The Bulgarian National Bank is reported to have made arrangements for the establishment of branches in Macedonian towns this week. A lady resident of Samokov recently received a telegram from her soldier husband in Mehomia. During this week a call came to the local authorities to send over to the Razlog at once twenty of the most intelligent citizens of Samokov, but for precisely what purpose it is not yet definitely known.

Mortgaging the Future

"A week ago today the conscripts who were examined last spring, and who would ordinarily have begun their service in January, were called to the colors. It is thought that they will be given a few weeks of training and then stationed in interior towns, thus relieving the present garrisons for active service at the front. And another order has just been issued calling all those who belong to the conscription of 1913 to appear for examination by the 7th of this month instead of next spring. It is estimated that these two conscriptions will furnish 30,000 men each, and so will provide a good reserve force. This last order will take out of our school, for the time being at least, ten or twelve boarders, in addition to the twenty-four who have already left for military service, for duties at home, or for other reasons connected with the peculiar conditions now prevailing. One little lad of twelve was called home this week to help with the fall plowing and sowing. The removal of thirty-six out of eighty-one boarders makes a pretty big hole.

The Mission's Part

"The ladies of our compound and Protestant community are busy preparing Red Cross supplies, and the American Kindergarten in Sofia is the center of similar activity on the part of the Protestant communities of the capital. We fear that there will be great suffering among the citizens of Samokov this winter, among whom there is always a great deal of poverty and destitution even in the best of times.

"The students of our boys' school for many years have acted as a volunteer fire brigade, and have done excellent work. Last Sunday we received an invitation from the mayor to act as the official protectors of the city in case of fire during the absence of the regular fire department, and we were informed that the city fire apparatus was placed at our disposal. The invitation was promptly accepted."

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Enlargement at Sivas

Three new railroad lines are planned for Asia Minor, all of which will pass through Sivas. One is from Samsoun, on the Black Sea coast, to Bitlis; one a continuation of the German line from Constantinople to Angora, which passes through Sivas going to Erzroom and Trebizond; the third connects Eregly, on the German line south, to Sivas, giving it connection with the Mediterranean both at Smyrna and at Mersine. These plans when carried out will make Sivas the greatest railroad center and the largest city in the interior of Turkey. It is fortunate that steps are already taken to lift its Normal School to the grade of a Teachers' College and to better equip it to be a leading Chris-

RETURNED TEACHERS AT SIVAS

tian force in the activities of the new time.

This Normal School began the present school year under especially hopeful conditions. The foundations of the new building, so long hoped for, have been laid, giving promise of the completion of the building by another school year. The indorsement of the Prudential Committee in putting the school on the Higher Educational Endowment Fund and authorizing its elevation to the grade of a college, with the purpose of specializing in normal work, is a radical step toward the realization of long-laid plans. But for the execution of such plans money has little value if the men to render them effective are lacking. The greatest cause for rejoicing, therefore, is in the return of three graduates and former teachers of the school after periods of special study abroad. Mr. Frengulian (on the right) returned last year after several years' absence from Sivas, is a graduate of Oberlin College, and teaches science and English. In addition to full work in the Normal School he is a member of the school committee of the Armenian schools of Sivas, to which work he gives a good deal of time. Mr. Bledjian (on the left) is back this year from two years' study in the University of Geneva, specializing in French and pedagogy. His branch is French, which we need to emphasize more hereafter, and his long experience and hearty interest in all educational work make his return very welcome. Mr. Racoubian has spent three years in New York doing post-graduate work in education in Teachers College. During this period he has supported himself and contributed to the education of his people by his capable work as assistant editor of the New York Armenian weekly, *The Gotchnag*. Mr. Racoubian specialized in Columbia in elementary education, and his experience and preparation admirably fit him for his work as professor of education in the Sivas Teachers' College. These three men, chosen after terms of service as successful teachers and after special preparation for normal work, are to be the pillars in the new institution.

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Forty Years at Van

Forty years of continuous life in one locality by a physician and his wife is not a common event even in the more settled East. Yet Dr. and Mrs. George M. Raynolds were of the first band of missionaries to enter Van, on the far eastern frontier of Turkey, in 1872. All the years since, through the vicissitudes of planting this station on hard soil, they have remained loyally at their post, winning slowly the respect and affection of a rough people.

October 10, this youngest station of the Eastern Turkey Mission completed its fortieth year. The event, which was celebrated by all classes, Gregorians as well as Protestants, inevitably took the character of a personal tribute to the missionaries whose life story covered the period. The large Protestant church was filled to the doors; old and young, rich and poor, were present. The head of a large boys' school, a stanch Gregorian, told of his impressions as a boy of sixteen when he heard the "Protestants" had arrived, of his growing friendship with Dr. Raynolds, and of the contrast between then and now in the

condition of the people, for much of which the missionaries were responsible. The program, which was three and a half hours long, included speeches, songs, and the making of some simple gifts.

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The Martyn Memorial at Tocat

The Central Union of Churches of the Western Turkey Mission kept October 16, the Day of Prayer for the Moslem World, at Tocat, the burial place of Henry Martyn. The Protestant Chapel was appropriately decorated for the service, held in the afternoon. Several pastors and a Gregorian *vartabed* took part in the prayers and addresses. Afterward the company marched in procession to the tomb in the church garden. There a prayer and an address on the missionary spirit by an Armenian pastor and a chant sung with great solemnity and spirit by all the *vartabeds* and priests of the Gregorian Church were followed by an "Appeal to the Young Men of the East" by President Tracy, of Anatolia College, who, with great power, voiced the message of Henry Martyn to the youth of the land. A striking response was the placing of small sums of money on the monument, a token of the purpose of the Tocat people to establish there a Martyn Memorial High School. A few days after the service these sums had grown to 100 liras ($440). We quote from *The Orient* the closing portion of Dr. Tracy's address: —

"The dust of the hero Christian reposes here. His spirit went up from the beautiful valley of the Iris to a fairer country a hundred years ago, yet we feel his presence as we stand at this grave. Being dead, he yet speaketh. What is he saying? Listen to the message: —

"'Young men of Asia! How solemn is the responsibility laid upon you! Among you the Saviour of men was born. For you the Lord of life lived and died. From among you he ascended into his glory; you he charged with the sacred interests of his kingdom of love upon earth. Will you to whom prophets and angels have spoken, you among whom Emmanuel has dwelt, before whom apostles have testified, in whose presence martyrs have witnessed — will *you* turn again to find your portion in the weak and beggarly elements of the world? Will you follow gods of gain and lust, whose service has been the doom of so many tribes, so many millions of your predecessors?

"'Young men of Asia! Awake from that deadly sleep! Awake to the life of the risen Christ! Join his white-robed army. Enter his service with gladness. Linger not to ask what shall be your earthly gain or loss. Dare you seek the languid indulgences of the East, or go to be dazzled with the Mammon of the West? Know you not that you must stand in the judgment light of Him who is the Light of

ANCIENT GENOESE CASTLE AT TOCAT

AROUND HENRY MARTYN'S GRAVE AT TOCAT, OCTOBER 16, 1912

the world? Will you walk in the light of salvation, or will you stand revealed in that radiance in all the blackness of guilt and ingratitude?

"'Here, in Christ's presence, I regret not that on earth I left all to follow him. Young men of Asia! Choose the Master that I chose and walk with him wherever he may lead. All your loss shall be gain, your reward a hundredfold, and the end life everlasting.'

"Let us all hear this message. Ours is a heavenly calling, not to frenzy or blind zeal, but to the sincere and self-denying service of love. Such service alone is reasonable for us as Christians.

"Oh, if this pure devotion has never yet burned and glowed in our hearts, let it be kindled there today, at the grave of Henry Martyn!"

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AFRICA

The Outlook in South Africa

The place of honor in the last issue of the *International Review of Missions* is given to an article on "The Missionary Situation in South Africa," by J. Du Plessis, B.D., whose recent "History of Christian Missions in South Africa" has been widely and cordially praised. In his review article this competent writer strikes a note of cheer. While recognizing serious questions on the older fields, such as the existence of a hardened and intrenched heathendom in the midst of areas long occupied, or the tendency under government patronage to the secularization of mission schools, or the comparatively small use of the native agency in extension work, the writer yet emphasizes the features "that must gladden our hearts and evoke deep gratitude toward Almighty God."

1. Heathenism is receding; old beliefs are vanishing; younger members of various tribes are clamoring ever more loudly for education, which means to them wage-earning ability; the old conservative heathen cannot turn a deaf ear to the call.

2. Societies are closing up ranks; a united front is appearing. "Edinburgh 1910" gave powerful impetus to this tendency; a new and high ideal has been set for missionary co-operation.

3. The government and the public generally show increasing interest in the progress of missions. Government attitude toward missionaries has been not one of mere civility but of cordial approbation; the most responsible journals of the Union concur in this judgment.

4. The end of the missionary enterprise is within sight. While a generation ago only one native out of every ten was a Christian, we have now one Christian convert to every four of the native population; while during that period the native population has about doubled, the Christian constituency has quintupled.

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Famine Spreading

In our fields in South Africa, as in those of West India, famine conditions seem to be becoming still more serious. A letter from Mrs. Edwards, the veteran principal of Inanda Seminary, indicates that in addition to the famine reported from Rhodesia, where, she says, corn is selling for £1 a bushel—a price, of course, not to be thought of by the poor people, who drop down by the roadside to die—the lack of food is also severe in Zululand. Even so near to Inanda as Table Mountain there is great suffering, and some of the children are so weak that they fall on their way to school. Rains have been very late; water has been scarce, so that for weeks the girls of the school have gone to the waterfall to do the washing, a distance of one and a half miles. "How gladly would I spend a million of money in digging artesian wells and feeding the hungry, but I have not the money."

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CEYLON

A College Christian Headquarters

Jaffna College Young Men's Christian Association has heretofore been dependent upon the hospitality of the college

JAFFNA COLLEGE BOYS ON THEIR WAY TO CHURCH

for its meeting rooms. With its growth and with the expanding needs of the college, adequate quarters are no longer available, and the Young Men's Christian Association has set out to secure a modest building, with reading, assembly, and social rooms, smaller rooms for Bible study classes and the like, and a secretary's office. It is hoped to locate the building in a commanding spot, and to make it the center of the best student life. The cost, without furniture or equipment, is estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000 rupees ($1,666–$2,666), and it is planned to raise this sum from the past and present members of the Association; a fine instance of self-help, if it can be accomplished.

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JAPAN

Winning a Town

The *Mission News* prints a stirring report from Mr. Clark, of Miyazaki, of a tour which included two days at a town called Tsuno. Eleven were baptized there in March. On this visit seven more substantial people were added, making twenty-three in that small town, with a number of others preparing for baptism in the near future; some one goes there about twice a month to help them, but even when no one from outside is there thirty-five or forty Christians and seekers gather for Bible study and prayer, and one or more of their number make addresses. They also keep up a Sunday school of about fifty children; they have collected money for an organ, and have begun to lay up a fund for a church building. The whole town has become very favorable to Christianity.

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A Five Years' Record

It was five years ago that Pastor Uchida went to begin work in the town of Obihiro, in the Hokkaido, the northern island of Japan. During these five years he has gathered a church of sixty members, half in town and half in the districts, secured a fitting plant for the church and the work, and exerted a wide and deep moral and religious influence all about him. Dr. Rowland, having gone up to the dedication of the church last September, describes the progress thus: "They first secured a site, two lots just fitted to accommodate the church building and the parsonage. Last year they built a parsonage most admirably adapted to the purpose, the

three main rooms all facing the south and with large glass windows to let in the light and warmth of the sun. This year they have built the meeting house. It was dedicated free from debt. Figures don't mean much till you know standards here. Of the whole sum, $1,297.87½, perhaps $250 was contributed by foreigners and something by Mr. Uchida's friends, former parishioners, etc.; but the rest was done by the people.

"Of the influence of pastor and people one cannot speak too positively. But it is my impression that together they constitute the strongest moral and religious influence in the town of 6,000, and also in the province some seventy miles by seventy in extent. Worth while, don't you think?"

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An Important Recovery

There is great rejoicing over the return to Christian faith and service of Mr. Kanamori, one of the famous "Kumamoto Band" with Messrs. Miyagawa, Kozaki, and Ebina, and founder of the Okayama church. Sometime ago he lost his beautiful wife, suddenly and sadly. Now he is returning to the church and is preaching, and declares his intention again to take up evangelistic work as soon as he can arrange his business.

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Men and Religion in the Kumi-ai Body

The *Sokwai*, or annual meeting of the Kumi-ai churches, corresponding somewhat to the meeting of the National Council, recently held in the Young Men's Christian Association hall at Kyoto, was full of enthusiasm. Heartening reports were made of the new work in Korea and in Formosa. Seven prominent laymen made written pledges to help, with time as well as money, the special evangelistic efforts of the next year. Pledges of 1,600 yen ($800) were made in an hour towards 2,000 yen, the estimated expense of this campaign. Some rousing speeches were made; one of them by Mrs. Harowka, of Osaka, a banker and business woman, who was baptized last December. A woman delegate was at this meeting for the first time, a lady from Mr. Kozaki's church, Tokyo, widow of the late president of the San Yo railway company.

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A Correction

Mr. Olds, of Miyazaki, who wrote in the September issue of the *Missionary Herald* of the new kindergarten and dormitory just opened, makes a correction of his statement concerning the raising of the funds for the two buildings. He left out of the account the gift of $2,500 from a friend in Hawaii, which sum made the dormitory possible. He adds that the work is prospering almost beyond expectations, and that the Old South Church, Worcester, which is his supporting church, is to undertake the support of the kindergarten, at least for the present.

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A Christian Japanese Home

Dr. Otis Cary, of Kyoto, has translated from the *Kirisuto Kyo Sekai* (*The Christian World*), the newspaper published in the interests of the Kumi-ai churches of Japan, a series of laymen's articles telling how their religion affected their family and business life. They are all striking; we quote one, that of the superintendent of the Bureau of Communications (post, telegraph, and telephone) in Tokyo:—

"In my home the first thing every morning is family worship. At this season of the year, in order that the children may have time to get to school, we have this between five-thirty and six o'clock. We take turns in conducting it; I am leader one day, my wife the next, and then the children in the order of age. After a hymn, we read the passage appointed for the day by the Bible Union, each taking a verse in turn. The leader has previously examined the passage, so as to make it the central point in his prayer, asking for help to put into practice the words we have read.

"At evening we have no service to-

gether, but each reads the Bible and prays by himself. Every Saturday evening, however, the whole family, including the servants, get together in one room, where, after singing some hymns, the time is spent in conversation and amusements. A few times each month I invite to the house neighbors, fellow-officials, and other acquaintances, in order that Rev. Mr. Umura (pastor of the Presbyterian church to which the writer belongs) may speak to them. This meeting is for men, and a similar one is held for the women.

"I became a Christian in 1887. My early home was imbued with a religious spirit, my father being an earnest Shintoist and my mother a devout Buddhist. I inherited a religious nature, hence when I came in contact with Christianity I was at once attracted to it. Mr. Umura at that time was very kind to me. His love, sympathy, and noble character made a great impression upon me and led to my conversion. Soon after this I became a subordinate official, and fell into the evil ways that prevailed among my associates, so that my faith was almost overthrown. Then the death of my first-born child threw me into a state of great despair. Mr. Umura's prayers for me and his earnest words brought me back to a living faith. It is a source of great joy that my wife and children have all become Christians. My mother died as she had lived, an earnest Buddhist; but my father became a Christian."

*

INDIA

Realizing New Testament Times

Miss M. Louise Wheeler, a new arrival in the Marathi Mission of West India, writes from Sholapur of fresh impressions made upon her mind by her novel surroundings: —

"Everywhere I go, through the streets, the market place, the bazaar, or out into the country, I feel as if in some magic way I have gone back centuries and stepped into Bible times; the atmosphere of the New Testament has become so real that I can follow vividly, as never before, the daily life of Jesus as he went in and out among the people, teaching, healing, helping, and loving them all. His illustrations and word pictures are all around me daily; such as his illustration of two women grinding at a mill, when one was taken and the other left; or his talk with the woman at the well when

A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE IN THE MARATHI MISSION

she had come to draw water; or the crowds coming home from work at evening scantily clad in loose garments and bright turbans, a moving mass of humanity, with billows of sound rolling over them as they sang or shouted to each other. I could feel the possibility of an angry mob of just such people as shouted 'Crucify him!'

The Indefatigable Missionary

"The poverty, ignorance, and low ideals everywhere wring one's heart, and would be discouraging to face were it not possible to look far enough into the future to realize that growth is slow, but that each generation will be nearer the light and more fruitful because we are doing what we can now. I look up to the missionaries here with a deeper reverence and love than I ever gave them at home, though I honored them greatly and admired their courage and devotion. But could you live with them daily as I have done for the past weeks, you would see as I do how they give and give and give, not time and money only, but their whole selves, from the time they open their eyes in the morning until they close them again at night. There is a greater need here in India than I ever could dream of when I was at home, even though I saw a little of such need in the Italian work that was near to my heart. There are so many at home to do His work and so few here among the millions of people! If you are not actually needed in the homeland, and some one else can fill your place there just as well, take the next steamer to some land that needs Christ and his love, and you will be glad, as I am daily.

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THE PHILIPPINES

A New School in the Wilds of Mindanao

Dr. Sibley has started a new school among the Mandayans, one of the wild tribes of the interior. It is a new village at the beginning of the government trail, from Davao Gulf to the Agusan Valley, making an important point for work. There will be some twenty or more Mandayan children in this school; the rest will come from

MANDAYAN WARRIORS

Moro homes. Affording them a year or two of good schools will give the gospel a fine start with that big tribe. So far most of the people in that village are Mohammedans, but they seem more anxious for a school than the pagans.

These Mandayans are great warriors, as will be observed from the accompanying picture. Unlike the Bagobos, they have no beadwork on their clothing, but it is embroidered with a kind of cross-stitch and fringe. The shafts of their spears are often twelve to fifteen feet long, and are made of beautiful hard wood. The spear itself is often inlaid with brass or silver. All of these wild peoples make their own weapons.

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SPAIN

Progress at Barcelona

Miss Anna F. Webb, principal of the Colegio Internacional, as the normal and preparatory school for girls is called, writes hopefully of the condi-

tions attending the school in its new location: —

"It is a great pleasure to me to be able to report progress not only in numbers, but in other even more satisfactory ways. We are slowly but surely reaching families that we have long desired to bring under a true Christian influence. Here in Barcelona we see that there are two marked divisions of the people, those who are ultra Roman Catholic and those who have swung off into practical atheism. It is with the latter — from all the social classes — that we are gaining ground, though we are also having an increased attendance of Roman Catholic girls.

"We have a strong and helpful faculty this year, and the outlook in every way is a cheering one. Miss Morrison and I feel more and more strongly that the removal of our part of the school to this city was most providential.

"You have probably heard through others of the new house that is being built for us on our own plans by our present proprietor. We had hoped to be able to enter into possession by the first of October, but the promises of builders are always unfulfilled, and I doubt if we shall want to move in before the Christmas vacation. However, we are now using the beautiful new library, and it is a great convenience to us. This is the room that Mrs. Lane, of Boston, equipped as a memorial for Miss Page.

Miss Page's Memorial

"Last Sunday evening we celebrated our memorial meeting for Miss Page. We postponed it until all the girls had returned from their summer vacation. The 'Sala de Conferencias' was decorated with white flowers, and the girls sang Miss Page's favorite hymns and, as an anthem, Tennyson's 'Crossing the Bar,' which was also a favorite poem of hers. A great number of the former pupils had written letters to be read on this occasion, and also members of the faculty and the wives of some of the pastors of our mission station, who knew and loved Miss Page. A short sketch of her life had been prepared, and other appreciations of her life and work in the school were read. We all feel that it was an impressive meeting, and will have a good influence over the girls. At the close of the meeting I told the girls of the gift of the library equipment as a memorial for Miss Page, and then told them that as we had no good picture to enlarge, as we have done with photographs of Mrs. Gulick and Miss Barbour, perhaps we might have a small brass plate engraved with her name and placed in the library as a memorial from her pupils. They were all very much pleased, and a committee was appointed to write and send letters to the former pupils to ask them to help in erecting this memorial tablet."

CHINA

A Significant Celebration

Later advices concerning the celebration of China's first Independence Day, October 10, to which reference was made in an editorial note of the December issue, emphasize the importance of this demonstration. *The National Review*, published at Shanghai, devotes an opening article to the subject, setting at its head a telegram from its Peking correspondent containing these strong words: —

"I have witnessed many such spectacles and have also had experiences of many armies of many races, and am convinced from the demeanor of those who took part in today's celebrations that the republic now has at its command most excellent material. For two hours columns of workmanlike troops filed past the president, his staff, the leading members of the government, large numbers of officials, representative foreigners, and others. The diplomatists were conspicuous by their absence. The whole function was one of the most significant demonstrations ever witnessed in this country, and was indicative of the new spirit of liberty, freedom, self-assertion, and impatience of vexatious interference that has arisen

PRESIDENT YUAN REVIEWING THE TROOPS

and is germinating in the minds of the leaders of the Chinese people. The function sets the seal on the republic as an accomplished fact, permanent and indestructible."

Rev. Mr. Martin, writing as an eye-witness, recalls that in his diary of just a year before he wrote, "The rebellion in the South is assuming alarming proportions," and now he had to tell of a united country's celebration of the outbreak of that revolution. He adds that the fact that the three days passed off so quietly and yet so enthusiastically is taken as a happy augury.

All the elements of the celebration were effective: the official service for the dead heroes, the military review by President Yuan and the invited guests, and in the afternoon celebrations with games, speeches, and theatrical performances, when the mass of people, getting beyond the control of the gate keepers, crowded in to the number, some say, of 100,000.

The company at the review was very picturesque. The guests were asked to don frock coats and high silk hats; most of the men were in conventional black, the cabinet ministers wearing yellow bands over their shoulders, the military officers brilliant in gold braid, and here and there a company of Mongolians or Chinese in gorgeous robes. "On the whole it was a great day. The country should be congratulated on the spirit of patriotism everywhere apparent. The young men now feel that they have a country worth living for, and are happy to serve her. Such days of celebration as these are of the utmost importance to visualize the spirit of loyalty the people have. Long live the republic!"

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A Sunday School Rally in Peking

Mr. Martin recounts a celebration at the capital, smaller to be sure than that of October 10, but significant and of special interest to the missionary workers, viz., a Sunday school rally held in the American Board church.

"It was the first autumn rally all the schools of the city have held together. The schools from the various parts of the city marched with banners and flags and met here. The Methodists came 600 strong, led by a band. Long before the time set for the meeting the church was crowded, and still they came. Finally every available space was used and the steps were full of people. Some one who counted said there were over two thousand in the church. It was an eager, happy company of children who listened to the singing and speeches and reports.

It was found that there are 2,278 children enrolled in the schools of the four missions represented, the Methodist, Presbyterian, London Mission, and our own. After the service the schools marched together, some four abreast and some single file, making a line almost a mile long. As the company marched away with flags and banners waving, the lines of that grand hymn came to me,

"'Lift up your heads, ye gates of brass, . . .
The cross is in the field;'

and I thought when the leaven of such a body of young men and women gets to working, it will not be long before we can sing the last stanza,

"'Behold the King of Glory pass;
The cross hath won the field.'"

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Anti-Opium Crusade Being Pressed

The slackening of pressure in the opium reform in China, due to the disturbance of the revolution, has proved, as was prophesied, only a temporary hindrance. The forces for reform are uniting, the new government is giving its indorsement, and the crusade is, if anything, keener than before.

Rev. E. W. Thwing, the Oriental secretary of the National Reform Bureau, has been appointed by Pres. Yuan Shih Kai, official adviser of the Opium Commissioner and of the Board of Education, to which last a Department of Social Service was added at his suggestion. President Yuan also consented to be a "Patron" of this bureau. Dr. Martin wrote of Mr. Thwing some months ago as "the fulcrum of a lever that is moving an empire." With the movement being established in Peking, it looks as though it were to have a national character.

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The Measure of the Gift

Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, of Lintsingchow, writes of the gifts of grateful patients to a missionary hospital: —

"The presents brought often represent a real heart gratitude, wholly incommensurate with the intrinsic value of the gift. We will never forget the old man, poor and almost blind, who came with his frail wife to bring their only son, a boy of eight years, for an operation. The child did not rally promptly after the operation, and the mother herself became ill. Then one of the nurses reported that for days the mother had eaten nothing but coarse

MILITARY OFFICIALS BEFORE THE REVIEW BEGAN

millet bread, in order that she might so save money for better food for the boy. Condensed milk, bought with money sent by children in America, was most gratefully received. When the child was well and they went home, the mother left as a donation for the hospital four hundred cash, about nine cents, all the money she had. A few days later, when the first peaches were ripe, she came again, and with tears of gratitude shining in her eyes said: 'See the boy, how well he is! His father is so thankful. He said to me that such poor people as we have no way of really showing our gratitude, but he sent these few peaches and we want to say "thank you" again.' It is hard to put a money value on such a gift and write in the hospital account book, 'Contribution, five cents.' That tells so small a part of the truth."

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The Churches Centers of Light

Rev. Edward H. Smith, of Inghok, in Foochow Mission, upon his return to his station after the interruption of the revolution, is impressed with the chance of the churches and their pastors in the new times:—

"I have been over practically the entire field during the last two months, and have found everywhere cause for great encouragement. These country churches are after all the great bulwarks of the kingdom of God, and no less of the republic.

"Once more the church has the ear of the people of China, and especially of the young educated men who feel the new spirit at work in society, and in a blind way realize that it emanates from Christianity. So they are eager to see what in our religion has done this wonder. May they speedily find Him who is the source of all our life and light and power!

"That we should improve this opportunity to the full is now our great concern. The preachers are laboring faithfully to teach the people. In many chapels evening classes are being held, and the young men are reading the Bible together.

Newspapers under Glass

"The newspapers are another great source of influence at present. It is one of the striking phenomena of the day that reading rooms are being opened everywhere, newspapers are exhibited on the streets behind glass, and the people stand and read them all day long. Out in the country the same interest extends, for every village in China is a microcosm of the nation. Here the people are unable to read, so the preacher reads and explains the news week by week to the congregation before or after service. That the chapels are the center of light and learning was never so marked as today. We are praying that this great awakening may not pass without being a great spiritual blessing to the multitude. I believe our preachers are alive to the great interest at stake."

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Cleaning Up Foochow

Consternation has been caused among evildoers in Foochow City because of the energetic measures adopted by Commissioner Tsen for the arrest of criminals of all classes. He is succeeding well in the campaign. The political situation remains quiet, newspaper reports of threatened rioting and other disturbance proving unfounded.

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Decline of Religious Faith

A writer in the *National Review*, speaking particularly for the South, but affirming that he believes what he says to be substantially true of North China also, declares that there can be no doubt that there is a marked decay in the observance of the usual religious rites amongst the Chinese, and that the revolution has accelerated the change. He points to the repeated edicts of Chinese officials against the usual practices that took place during the three religious festivals of the summer. To be sure, it is no new thing for the officials to issue these edicts, but formerly there

was little heart or purpose in them. The present race of officials are a different type, having studied in the West; and it is clear they have learned that most of what the Chinese have been accustomed to regard as important is not only useless but even harmful.

But the edicts of these officials would have far smaller effect were it not that the people themselves have been prepared for the new ideas the officials promulgate. The writer attributes this change in part to the missionaries. For the past fifty years they have preached against these superstitions; though they have been careful in expressing their opinions, it was inevitable that these things should be condemned. But native preachers and ministers have been even more aggressive than foreign missionaries. Perhaps they have understood better the temper of their audience; at any rate they have stated their facts with a good deal of energy and persistency. What is occurring is the result of these two forces of work.

The question naturally rises, What is going to take the place of the disused superstitions of the past? The writer declares himself not prepared as yet to discuss that point, but indicates that he may later attempt to outline what may happen, saying that all history teaches us that no people can live without a religion, though there are some individuals among all people who appear to get on without a great burden of religious belief.

THE PORTFOLIO

Real Christianity

Has it struck the average reader of the news from the Orient that, while the great Powers of the world are worrying about the protection of the lives and the property of foreign residents in Constantinople, while the United States has sent warships clear across the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, the American missionaries in Turkey are sending home the most positive assurances that there need be no care, uneasiness, nor worry about them? The messages state in the most positive and emphatic way that there has been no trouble and no indication of trouble. The stress and strife and turmoil of war have been followed by awful atrocities against some unprotected Armenian, or so-called "Christian" communities in various parts of the empire, but not one hair of the head of an American missionary has been touched or threatened.

More than this, the letters and messages from the American missionaries are well worth reading, because they breathe, in every line, a calm assurance of profound faith and trust in the future. It is plain that these men know that, whoever else may be harmed, whatever else may happen, they at least are safe, and their families and their households will not suffer. It is not a mere matter of guesswork on the part of the missionaries. While their faith in the future is founded upon their religion, it is also plain that they have had convincing assurances from their paynim neighbors that they are safe and will be safe, through everything.

It is something that may well stir the pride of Americans in the work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, that the representatives of that Board in Turkey have lived such lives and done such work and borne themselves so well, that no amount of religious fanaticism (even in this hour when the utmost rage of all the people of Turkey has been stirred up against the Christian and the Greek churches of Europe) can influence the neighbors of the American missionaries either to hurt those workers or to allow any Mohammedan fanatics to attack them. It is wonderful, indeed, in the light of the horrible tales which are coming from the scene of the war, that this is so. But there can be no question as to the facts.

The fact is all the more noteworthy because one hears so often, from those who criticize foreign missions, the trite remark that the missionaries "do more harm than good"; that they "stir up strife"; that "the gunboat always follows the missionary, sooner or later." These things have been said so often and so positively, that a great many persons have come to believe that there must be some basis for all this criticism. And it is certain that this skepticism as to the benefit of the work done by foreign missions has seriously hindered the effectual progress of the plans of those who have that work in charge. All this talk, it is growing plain, however true it may once have been, is certainly not true about American missions or American missionaries. The testimony in this case, given by the friendly neighbors of the American missions at a time when all other foreign residents in Turkey are in fear of their lives, is a crushing answer to all such sneers.

No man can doubt, in the face of this conspicuous evidence, that the American missionaries do live and practice in daily life the religion which they preach. No man can doubt the real, abiding, loyal Christianity which these devoted followers of the cross cherish in every word, in every act. No man can believe the unworthy sneers and slanders so vaguely but commonly rehearsed, in the face of this unanswerable testimony to the abiding respect and love in which the American missionaries are held, even by those who will not accept their religious teaching. The United States needs to send no warships to protect the American missionaries, even in this stage of bloody fanaticism and a national craze for indiscriminate killing. They have better protection than all the fleets and all the armies of the world can enforce, in the present condition of things in Turkey.

One sometimes reads, in histories of past centuries, of brave, heroic priests who have gone alone into the impenetrable forests, across the trackless deserts, with no fear of the martyrdom which might face them at the end. The American missionaries in Turkey knew long ago that the present trouble in that quarter of the globe was impending, but not one faltered or thought to leave his post. The true heroism of Christianity did not disappear with the advance of civilization. It did not vanish when the games and the arena were driven out of the heathen empire of Rome. It lives today and conquers by its sublime loyalty to the truths of the religion which it is carrying to the remote and darkest quarters of the earth.

Editorial in Boston Daily Advertiser, Wednesday, December 4, 1912.

THE BOOKSHELF

Notable Women of Modern China. By Margaret E. Burton. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. Illustrated. Pp. 271. Price, $1.25 net.

Readers of the author's earlier work, "The Education of Women in China," will not need to be told that here is a book both interesting and informing. A half dozen educated and influential women, mostly in professional life, because, as is said, of the difficulty in gathering definite information concerning the life of women in the home, are described with such measure of detail, incident, and personal touch as make delightful reading and as present real characters to be known. Incidentally these life stories will open the eyes of many women of the West to the charm and capability of their sisters in the new republic of the East. The illustrations are in themselves impressive, revealing strong and winsome personalities, of whom it will be a pleasure to read.

Sita: A Story of Child Marriage Fetters. By Olivia A. Baldwin, M.D. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. Pp. 353. Price, $1.25.

In story form, with plot, plenty of action, and a variety of characters, of

whom there are forty or more, including Hindu gentlemen, Parsi reformers, an Arya Samajist, missionaries, officials, orphanage girls, and famine people, is here set forth the way of the gospel as it is brought into Indian life. The higher planes of that life, as well as its darker and more revolting aspects, are disclosed; there is the atmosphere of sympathy and appreciation for the people even while their wretched superstitions are laid bare. It is a book that may reveal many-sided India to Western eyes.

THE CHRONICLE

Departures

October —. Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts, under appointment for the Mexico Mission. (See page 5.)

December 7. From San Francisco, Rev. W. L. Curtis, returning to the Japan Mission after a leave of absence.

Arrivals in this Country

November 14. At San Francisco, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Bartlett, of the Japan Mission.

November 26. At New York, Miss Mary L. Daniels, of the Eastern Turkey Mission.

Arrival in England

November 2. At Brighton, Miss Catherine S. Quickenden, of the Madura Mission.

Arrivals on the Mission Field

October 2. At Taikuhsien, Shansi, China, Rev. Mark Williams.

October 4. At Smyrna, Turkey, Rev. J. Riggs Brewster.

October 12. At Lobito, West Africa, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Sanders and Mrs. T. W. Woodside and daughter.

October 26. At Foochow, China, Miss Mary T. Ledyard.

October 31. At Marash, Turkey, Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Woodley.

November 11. At Peking, China, Rev. and Mrs. Dean R. Wickes.

November 23. At Guadalajara, Mexico, Miss Alice Gleason, after a leave of absence from the mission.

Births

October 2. At Bailundo, West Africa, a daughter to Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Bell.

November 8. At Marsovan, Western Turkey, a son, Edward Fowler, to Dr. and Mrs. Edward P. Case.

November 10. At Pasumalai, India, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lawson.

December 6. At Marsovan, Western Turkey, a son, William, to Dr. and Mrs. Jesse K. Marden.

Deaths

November 8. At St. Louis, Mo., Norman Ward, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Taylor, of the Japan Mission, now in this country.

November 14. At Lausanne, Switzerland, Earl Asbury, eldest child of Rev. and Mrs. C. T. Erickson, of the European Turkey Mission.

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That it is possible to rear a happy and hearty child, even in the shadowed land of Turkey, appears from the accompanying

A TURKEY PARTRIDGE

picture of William Wolcott Partridge, of Sivas, now two years of age, but whose photograph dates back to November, 1911,

when he was but eleven months old. Accounting for his name, his father says he is called William after the distinguished treasurer of the American Board's Turkey Missions at Constantinople (W. W. Peet); Wolcott after a distant relative—Oliver of the Declaration of Independence fame; and Partridge because of the family circumstances into which he was born. Blessings on him!

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The record above of the death of Earl Asbury Erickson covers one of the tragedies of the Balkan upheaval. Sick and needing surgical attention, the boy was finally taken to Trieste by his father, being carried to Durazzo, on the coast, in a rushing two and one-half days, on an improvised stretcher borne on men's shoulders. From Trieste it seemed necessary to take him to Lausanne for more expert treatment. Complications set in, a desperate operation was undertaken, but the lad's strength, worn by the six weeks' violent illness and the enforced traveling, succumbed to the strain. Meanwhile his mother, left behind at Elbasan with the younger children, in the tumult and suspense of wild Albania, was cut off from communication, and Mr. Erickson was without word from her for four weeks, till he was released from his watch to start back with the sorrowful news. The hearts of all in our circle will suffer with them.

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Secretary Eddy leaves early in January for an extended tour of the Pacific coast that will occupy him nearly till Easter. He is to be one of the company engaged in forwarding the American Board Institutes up and down that coast under Secretary Tenney's direction, the others of the party being the missionaries, Dr. Robert Chambers, Rev. Charles L. Storrs, Jr., and Mrs. Amy B. Cowles, the officers of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific, and District Secretary Fisher of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. A Sunday is to be spent in each of eight or nine larger Congregational centers.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN NOVEMBER

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Maine

Auburn, High-st. Cong. ch.	150 00	
Farmington Falls, Blake Mem. Cong. ch.	6 00	
Foxcroft and Dover, Cong. ch.	33 13	
Fryeburg, Cong. ch.	7 00	
Harrison, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Holden, Cong. ch.	6 22	
Marshfield, Cong. ch.	1 00	
Norridgewock, An old friend,	10 00	
South Berwick, Cong. ch.	35 00	
Stoneham, Cong. ch.	6 00	
Thorndike, Cong. ch.	2 00	
Waterford, 1st Cong. ch.	2 00	
Wells, 2d Cong. ch.	5 22	268 57

New Hampshire

Alstead, East Cong. ch., for work in China,	8 80	
Alton, Cong. ch.	9 00	
Center Ossipee, Cong. ch., for Inghok,	16 00	
Colebrook, Cong. ch.	6 00	
Concord, Rev. E. J. Aiken,	10 00	
Epping, Cong. ch.	9 00	
Exeter, 1st Cong. ch.	50 00	
Hampstead, Cong. ch.	4 67	
Hampton, Cong. ch.	36 11	
Keene, 1st Cong. ch., for Tirumangalam,	100 00	
Lebanon, Mrs. E. S. Haskell,	1 00	
Manchester, Franklin-st. Cong. ch., 160; So. Main-st. Cong. ch., 79,	239 00	
Newfields, Cong. ch.	1 00	
North Barnstead, 1st Cong. ch.	6 00	
Orford, Cong. ch.	20 80	
Sullivan, East Cong. ch.	14 00	531 38

Vermont

Bennington, 2d Cong. ch.	78 40	
Bethel, 1st Cong. ch.	3 00	
Brookfield, East Cong. ch., toward support Dr. C. W. Young,	17 15	
Cambridge, S. M. Safford,	5 00	
Chelsea, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. C. W. Young,	21 43	
Clarendon, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. A. Yarrow,	12 00	
Coventry, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Jericho, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Wm. Hazen,	9 50	
Johnson, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Lowell, Rev. E. T. Hurd,	1 00	
Ludlow, Cong. ch.	11 85	
Montpelier, Effie Carr, of which 4.57 for work in China and 1.95 for work in Turkey,	6 52	
Newfane, Cong. ch.	9 75	
Westminster West, Cong. ch.	17 00	
West Rutland, Cong. ch.	43 75	
Williston, Cong. ch.	30 00	276 35

Massachusetts

Abington, Cong. ch.	10 00	
Amesbury, Main-st. Cong. ch.	41 33	
Amherst, ch. of Christ, Amherst College, 87.54; South Cong. ch., 19.28,	106 82	
Andover, Seminary Cong. ch.	105 00	
Attleboro, 2d Cong. ch.	22 16	
Auburndale, Cong. ch., 209.51; Roger Case, .01,	209 52	
Beverly, 2d Cong. ch.	7 50	
Boston, Immanuel Walnut-av. Cong. ch. (Roxbury), 1,227.62; 2d Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 72.43.	1,300 05	
Brockton, Charles P. Holland,	5 00	
Brookline, Leyden Cong. ch., 1,056; Geo. P. Davis, 18.60,	1,074 60	
Chelsea, 1st Cong. ch.	67 50	
Chester, 1st Cong. ch.	8 00	
Chicopee, 1st Cong. ch.	15 66	

Chicopee Falls, 2d Cong. ch. 45 77
Dedham, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. A. Clark, 107 02
Dracut, Central Cong. ch. 4 22
Fitchburg, Martha S. H. Wright, for Mt. Silinda, 5 00
Florence, Cong. ch. 77 00
Framingham, Plymouth Cong. ch., Rev. Wallace Nutting, 15 00
Freetown, Cong. ch. 16 00
Greenwich, Cong. ch. 13 50
Hanson, 1st Cong. ch. 2 00
Holbrook, Winthrop Cong. ch. 203 77
Holyoke, 2d Cong. ch. 936 79
Hopkinton, Cong. ch. 25 69
Hyannis, Cong. ch. 3 00
Lawrence, South Cong. ch. 8 14
Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15 00
Lincoln, Cong. ch. 133 00
Longmeadow, 1st Cong. ch., Benev. Assn., toward support Dr. G. C. Raynolds, 115 30
Ludlow Center, 1st Cong. ch. 15 00
Lynnfield Center, Cong. ch. 36 00
Mattapoisett, Cong. ch. 17 50
Maynard, Cong. ch. 17 33
Middleboro, North Cong. ch. 25 75
Natick, John Eliot Cong. ch. 3 25
New Boston, Cong. ch. 8 00
Newbury, 1st Cong. ch. 34 00
Newburyport, Miss E. W. Mace, 5 00
Newton, Eliot Cong. ch., 2,900; 1st Cong. ch., 219.45, 3,119 45
Newtonville, Central Cong. ch., for Shansi, 350 00
Northampton, Edwards Cong. ch., for Pangchwang, 222 56
Northbridge, Rockdale Cong. ch. 11 00
Norton, Trin. Cong. ch. 27 53
Pittsfield, Pilgrim Mem. Cong. ch., 32; French Cong. ch., 3, 35 00
Rochester, 1st Cong. ch. 20 00
Salem, Tab. Cong. ch. 192 64
Seekonk, Union Cong. ch. 12 00
Somerset, 1st Cong. ch. 8 27
South Hadley, Cong. ch. 21 38
Springfield, Faith Cong. ch., 85; Memorial ch., 26.63; Olivet Cong. ch., 7.69; Thank-offering, 30, 149 32
Townsend, Cong. ch. 16 00
Upton, Cong. ch. 17 13
Ware, East Cong. ch. 319 65
Wellesley, Cong. ch. 177 96
Westfield, 1st Cong. ch., 204.55; 2d Cong. ch., 60, 264 55
West Medford, Cong. ch. 54 16
West Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. 37 00
Weymouth Heights, 1st Cong. ch. 22 00
Wilbraham, 1st Cong. ch. 25 00
Williamstown, 1st Cong. ch. 168 00
Worcester, Plymouth Cong. ch., of which 231.83 to const. *Miss Sarah C. Fitch*, H. M., 267.68; Old South Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. B. Olds, 250, 517 68
Yarmouth, Cong. ch. 1 00—10,650 45
Legacies.—Newburyport, Harriet M. Savory, add'l, 16 72
Somerville, Hannah J. Fuller, by Chas. M. Ambrose, Adm'r, 100 00—116 72

10,767 17

Rhode Island

Central Falls, Cong. ch. 49 00
East Providence, Hope Cong. ch., 3.70; Riverside Cong. ch., 2.60, 6 30
Pawtucket, Park-pl. Cong. ch., 50; Darlington Cong. ch., 14.80, 64 80
Thornton, Cong. ch. 3 70—123 80

Sunday Schools

Vermont.—Dorset, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 5; Newfane, Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Royalton, Cong. Sab. sch., 5, 20 00
Massachusetts.—Beverly, Dane-st. Cong. Sab. sch., 8.41; Boston, Old South Cong. Sab. sch., 15.30; do., Eliot Cong. Sab. sch. (Roxbury), for China, 10; Brookline, Harvard Cong. Sab. sch., 25; Chatham, Cong. Sab. sch., 2.70; Chicopee, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Mindanao, 2.49; Essex, Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Haverhill, West Cong. Sab. sch., 30.15; Lowell, Highland Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 26.96; Mattapoisett, Cong. Sab. sch., for Mindanao, 3.25; Newton, Eliot Cong. Sab. sch., for Madura, 30; North Chelmsford, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 10; Orange, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for Shaowu, 3.08; Peabody, South Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 10.70; Tyngsboro, Evan. Cong. Sab. sch., 4; West Medford, Cong. Sab. sch., 2; Worcester, Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., for Inghok, 30, 224 04
Rhode Island.—Providence, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 50 00

294 04

Young People's Societies

Massachusetts.—Acton, Center Y. P. S. C. E., for Mt. Silinda, 16.27; Athol, Y. P. S. C. E., 15; Boston, Union Y. P. S. C. E., for Mt. Silinda, 30; do., Pilgrim Y. P. S. C. E. (Dorchester), 25; Chicopee Falls, Young People's Alliance of 2d Cong. ch., 3.40; Marshfield, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana, 5; Orange, Central Y. P. S. C. E., for Shaowu, 7, 101 67

MIDDLE DISTRICT

Connecticut

Andover, Cong. ch. 10 00
Avon, Cong. ch. 18 00
Branford, 1st Cong. ch. 105 20
Bridgeport, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Bristol, Cong. ch. 120 00
Canaan, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 43 25
Chaplin, Cong. ch. 28 25
Columbia, Cong. ch. 53 75
East Haven, Cong. ch., A. L. Fabrique, 15 00
East Woodstock, Cong. ch. 12 64
Fairfield, Cong. ch. 51 00
Greenfield Hill, Cong. ch. 29 07
Greenwich, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Lewis Hodous, 106.59; Stanwich Cong. ch., 11.10, 117 69
Groton, 1st Cong. ch., 15.75; John J. Copp, 5, 20 75
Haddam Neck, Cong. ch. 8 00
Hartford, 1st Cong. ch., 543.11; Plymouth Cong. ch., 32.40; Rev. M. C. Welch, 5; Friend, of which 40 for China, 65, 645 51
Ivoryton, Cong. ch. 26 69
Lebanon, 1st Cong. ch. 45 00
Madison, 1st Cong. ch. 11 50
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch. 18 29
New Hartford, North Cong. ch. 25 00
New Haven, United Cong. ch., 425; Friend, 800, 1,225 00
New London, 2d Cong. ch. 848 09
Northfield, Cong. ch. 11 85
North Stonington, Cong. ch. 66 00
North Woodstock, Cong. ch. 13 50
Ridgefield, 1st Cong. ch. 2 00
Salisbury, ch. of Christ, 94 90
Seymour, Cong. ch. 53 00
Shelton, S. E. M. B. 10 00
Somers, Cong. ch. 13 00
Stafford Springs, Cong. ch. 141 96
Stamford, Cong. ch. 60 00
Suffield, Cong. ch. 63 00
Thomaston, Cong. ch. 25 34
Winchester Center, Cong. ch. 25 86
Wolcott, Cong. ch. 15 00
Woodbridge, Cong. ch. 15 80—4,098 89

New York

Aquebogue, Cong. ch. 8 02
Berkshire, 1st Cong. ch. 25 00
Briarcliff Manor, Cong. ch. 39 85
Brooklyn, Clinton-av. Cong. ch.,

533.28; South Cong. ch., 310.14; Central Cong. ch., 55; Miss Marion, of which 10 for Austria, 20, 918 42
Buffalo, 1st Cong. ch., 400; Plymouth Cong. ch., for Aruppukottai, 6, 406 00
Canandaigua, Cong. ch. 205 30
East Bloomfield, Mrs. Eliza S. Goodwin, 4 95
Flushing, Broadway Cong. ch. 4 00
Holland Patent, Welsh Cong. ch. 5 00
Lebanon, Cong. ch. 14 27
Lockport, 1st Cong. ch. 115 20
New York, Broadway Tab. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Martin, 1,778.78; Mrs. Elbert S. Porter, 10, 1,788 78
North Pitcher, Cong. ch. 4 00
Paris, Cong. ch., in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, 3 00
Pitcher, Cong. ch. 7 20
Port Chester, L. A. Hasbrouck, 5 00
Prospect, Cong. ch. 5 00
Randolph, Cong. ch. 7 50
Rochester, Mrs. M. Jagnow, 3 00
Utica, Bethesda Welsh Cong. ch. 40 00
Walton, 1st Cong. ch., of which 4 from Mrs. Lewis Marvin, 205 50
West Groton, Cong. ch. 15 00
West New Brighton, Immanuel Cong. ch., for Inghok, 20 00—3,849 99
Legacies.—Tarrytown, Sarah R. Lombard, by Ira Goddard, Ex'r, 1,000, less tax, 950 00
4,799 99

New Jersey

East Orange, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Dr. A. R. Hoover, 92 53
Lawrenceville, J. F. Stearns, 2 25
Plainfield, Cong. ch. 300 06
Westfield, ch. of Christ, 262 60—657 44

Pennsylvania

East Smithfield, Cong. ch. 13 40
Hollidaysburg, Mary R. Norris, for Adana, 10 00
Kane, Cong. ch. 43 00
Meadville, Park-av. Cong. ch. 40 00—106 40

Ohio

Amherst, 1st Cong. ch. 7 50
Castalia, Cong. ch. 10 00
Center Belpre, Cong. ch. 9 00
Chardon, Cong. ch. 10 00
Chester, Cong. ch. 1 70
Cincinnati, Walnut Hills Cong. ch. 144 50
Cleveland, Denison-av. Cong. ch., 52.50; Emanuel Cong. ch., 10.25; Archwood-av. Cong. ch., 5; Rev. Dwight Goddard, to const. *Rev. H. T. Whitney* and *Rev. W. L. Beard*, H. M.'s, 100, 167 75
Columbus, South Cong. ch. 7 00
Jefferson, Cong. ch. 37 50
Kent, Cong. ch. 60 00
Litchfield, Cong. ch. 6 50
Lock, Cong. ch. and Ladies' Aid Soc. 2 70
Madison, Cong. ch. 8 20
Marysville, 1st Cong. ch. 37 44
Newark, 1st Cong. ch. 8 10
New London, Cong. ch. 2 50
Newton Falls, Cong. ch., Rev. and Mrs. H. A. N. Richards, 16 50
North Olmsted, Cong. ch. 15 00
Oberlin, 1st Cong. ch. 73 82
Rootstown, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. B. DeHaan, 95 00
Sandusky, 1st Cong. ch. 16 50
Tallmadge, Cong. ch. 48 65
Wauseon, Cong. ch. 10 00
West Millgrove, Cong. ch. 3 00
Youngstown, Plymouth Cong. ch. 7 00—805 86

District of Columbia

Washington, 1st Cong. ch., 291; Mt. Pleasant Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. C. Fairfield, 200, 491 00

Georgia

Atlanta, Friends, 10 00

Sunday Schools

Connecticut.—Branford, Cong. Sab. sch., Mrs. Moore's Class, for China, 1; Bridgeport, Black Rock Cong. Sab. sch., of which 5 for China, 13.20; Ellsworth, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, of which 1 from A. L. Hall, 6; Greenwich, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. Lewis Hodous, 25.40; Litchfield, Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for China, 1.50; Newtown, Cong. Sab. sch., 9.61; Southington, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 5.50; Windsor, Cong. Sab. sch., for Harpoot, 15, 77 21
New York.—Brooklyn, South Cong. Sab. sch., 30; do., Puritan Cong. Sab. sch., 18; Flushing, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., of which 16.02 for Mindanao and 31.41 for Sivas, 47.43; Homer, Cong. Sab. sch., 8.59; Jamestown, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 22.67; Warsaw, Cong. Sab. sch., Young Ladies' Class, 7.50, 134 19
New Jersey.—Westfield, Mountainside Union Sab. sch., for Mindanao, 3 00
Ohio.—Cleveland, Archwood-av. Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 25; Huntsburg, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.60; Ravenna, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Pangchwang, 30; Tallmadge, Cong. Sab. sch., 38.22; Twinsburg, Cong. Sab. sch., 11.50, 108 32
322 72

Young People's Societies

Connecticut.—Madison, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., 14.31; Oakville, Union Y. P. S. C. E., for Mt. Silinda, 30, 44 31
New York.—Homer, Jun. Mission Band of Cong. ch. 3 00
Ohio.—Twinsburg, Y. P. S. C. E. 9 00
District of Columbia.—Washington, 1st Y. P. S. C. E. 29 00
85 31

INTERIOR DISTRICT

Tennessee

Johnson City, Watauga-av. Presb. ch. 15 00
Knoxville, Pilgrim Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pitman, 5 00
Pleasant Hill, Cong. ch. 5 50—25 50

Alabama

Talladega, 1st Cong. ch., Rev. A. T. Clarke, 2; Carrie E. Parkhurst, 20, 22 00
Thorsby, through Rev. S. H. Herbert, proceeds of lectures, 4 30—26 30

Indiana

Howe, Jane P. Williams, toward support Rev. R. E. Hume, 180 00

Oklahoma

Doby Springs, Cong. ch. 5 00
Oklahoma City, Pilgrim Cong. ch., 33.30; Harrison-av. Cong. ch.,12.50, 45 80
Weatherford, Zion Ger. Cong. ch. 62 00—112 80

Illinois

Brimfield, Cong. ch. 58 00
Bunker Hill, Cong. ch. 13 75
Caledonia, Cong. ch. 5 00
Chicago, 52d-av. Cong. ch., 50; Washington Park Cong. ch., 20; Mont Clare Cong. ch., 14.50; Windsor Park Cong. ch., 10; St. Trinity Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas, 6; Victor F. Lawson, 500, 600 50
Elgin, 1st Cong. ch. 100 00
Evanston, 1st Cong. ch. 200 00
Glen Ellyn, 1st Cong. ch. 35 00
Gridley, Cong. ch. 14 00

Loda, Cong. ch. 55 00
Moline, 2d Cong. ch. 10 00
Naperville, Cong. ch. 40 00
Payson, J. K. Scarborough, 250 00
Prophetstown, Cong. ch. 11 00
St. Charles, 1st Cong. ch. 18 15
Sandoval, J. B. Nowland, 1 00
Wayne, Cong. ch. 9 45
Woodburn, Cong. ch., of which 6.50 from Ladies' Aid, 29 00— 1,449 85

Michigan

Alpena, 1st Cong. ch., for China, 15 44
Buckley, Cong. ch. 5 00
Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., of which 250 toward support Rev. J. H. Dickson and 100 from Miss M. H. Kent, 450 00
Grand Rapids, Park Cong. ch. 80 00
Greenville, Cong. ch. 5 00
Kalamazoo, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts, 7 40
Romeo, Cong. ch. 12 50
Wheatland, Cong. ch. 11 21— 586 55

Wisconsin

Beloit, Gridley Cong. ch., Kingdom Ext. Soc. 15 00
Birnamwood, Cong. ch. 5 00
Columbus, Olivet Cong. ch. 70 00
Delavan, Cong. ch. 9 00
Hillsboro, Cong. ch. 17 00
Mill Creek, Cong. ch. 12 17
Milwaukee, Wm. C. White, for work of Talas Hospital, 528 00
Potosi, Mrs. Thomas Davies, 50 00
Trempealeau, Cong. ch. 3 50
Union Grove, Cong. ch. 28 75
Wauwatosa, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. R. S. Rose, 100 00
Wyocena, Cong. ch. 1 90— 840 32

Minnesota

Cannon Falls, 1st Cong. ch. 16 68
Groveland, Cong. ch. 10 00
Lake City, 1st Cong. ch. 15 97
Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. H. Clark, 163.99; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 41.10; Linden Hills Cong. ch., 25, 230 09
Northfield, Rev. Fred B. Hill, toward support Rev. A. A. McBride, 400; Rev. Edward M. Williams, 50, 450 00
Plainview, Cong. ch. 10 00— 732 74

Iowa

Avoca, Ger. Cong. ch. 15 00
Charles City, Cong. ch. 23 00
Church, Mrs. Christine Bauman, 5 00
Davenport, Edwards Cong. ch. 61 37
Decorah, Cong. ch. 10 00
Des Moines, Greenwood Cong. ch. 10 98
Dubuque, F. H. Williams, 1 00
Eddyville, Cong. ch. 15 31
Fort Dodge, 1st Cong. ch. 20 55
Galt, Cong. ch. 2 39
Manson, Cong. ch. 9 50
Mason City, 1st Cong. ch. 115 44
Mitchellville, Cong. ch., for Pangchwang, 45 00
Moorland, Cong. ch. 10 64
Newburg, Cong. ch. 6 00
Osage, Cong. ch. 79 80
Perry, Cong. ch. 26 60
Sloan, Cong. ch. 9 31
Somers, Mizpah Cong. ch. 6 65
Treynor, Ger. Cong. ch. 10 00
Waterloo, 1st Cong. ch. 120 00
Waverly, 1st Cong. ch. 10 50
Webster City, Cong. ch. 50 00— 664 04

Missouri

Kansas City, Westminster Cong. ch. 200 00
Maplewood, Cong. ch. 5 44
St. Louis, Pilgrim Cong. ch., of which 203.75 for work in India, 419 86— 625 30

North Dakota

Crary, 1st Cong. ch., Mrs. John Ford, for Madura, 12 00
Garrison, Cong. ch. 5 00
Leipzig, Ger. churches, toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas, 40 00— 57 00

South Dakota

Clear Lake, Cong. ch. 5 00
Custer, Cong. ch. 4 50
Highmore, Cong. ch., Ladies' Aid Soc. 5 00
Newell, Cong. ch. 10 00
Redfield, Cong. ch. 14 15
Redstone, Cong. ch. 3 15
Scotland, Petersburg Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, 40 00
Sunbeam, Cong. ch. 1 05— 82 85

Nebraska

Fremont, 1st Cong. ch. 64 43
Friend, Ger. Cong. ch. 10 00
Lincoln, 1st Cong. ch., 35.76; Salem Ger. Cong. ch., 5; Friend, for Mt. Silinda, 30, 70 76
Norfolk, Zion Ger. Cong. ch. 5 00
Omaha, 1st Cong. ch., of which 48 from Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Findley, for India, 68 32
Verdon, 1st Cong. ch. 21 30
York, Cong. ch. 5 00— 244 81

Kansas

Centralia, 1st Cong. ch. 20 00
Lawrence, Plymouth Cong. ch. 50 00— 70 00

Montana

Big Timber, W. E. Snyder, 2 00
Fallon, Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas, 26 00
Plevna, Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas, 15 00— 43 00

Sunday Schools

Louisiana.—Jennings, Cong. Sab. sch. 6 38
Illinois.—Chicago, Irving Park, Immanuel Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 7; Gray's Lake, Cong. Sab. sch., for Mindanao, 5; Roscoe, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 2.25, 14 25
Michigan.—Constantine, Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Hart, Cong. Sab. sch., 15, 25 00
Wisconsin.—Delavan, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 14; Menomonie, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 10, 24 00
Minnesota.—Minneapolis, Park-av. Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 33 20
Iowa.—Glenwood, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 7.91; Sloan, Cong. Sab. sch., 7.09, 15 00
Missouri.—Kansas City, Westminster Cong. Sab. sch., Mrs. Chase's Class, 1 76
Kansas.—Wakefield, Cong. Sab. sch. 4 40
123 99

Young People's Societies

Illinois.—Downers Grove, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Aruppukottai, 10 00
South Dakota.—Canova, Y. P. S. C. E., for Aruppukottai, 10 00
Nebraska.—Holdrege, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Pangchwang, 5 00
Montana.—Missoula, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Inghok, 20 00
45 00

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Idaho

Medimont, Cong. ch. 3 00
Rockland, Cong. ch. 1 00— 4 00

Washington

Irby, Emmaus Ger. Cong. ch. 40 00
North Yakima, 1st Cong. ch. 16 50
Odessa, Pilgrim Cong. ch., 61; Hoffnungsberg Cong. ch., 10; Friedensfeld Cong. ch., 4, 75 00

Penawawa, Ger. Cong. ch. 25 00
Quincy, Cong. ch. 20 00
Ritzville, 1st Ger. Cong. ch. 30 00
Warden, Friedensfeld Cong. ch. 10 00— 216 50

Oregon

Hillsboro, 1st Cong. ch. 5 88
Oregon City, 1st Cong. ch. 11 66
Pendleton, Cong. ch. 8 00
Portland, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. D. Kellogg, 500 00
Sherwood, Wm. Schatz, toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas, 10 00— 535 54

California

Berkeley, L. J. and Miss L. G. Barker, toward support Rev. F. F. Goodsell, 72 00
Bethany, Cong. ch. 4 44
Cloverdale, Cong. ch. 33 00
Fresno, Zion Cong. ch., 25; 1st Cong. ch., 6.75, 31 75
Martinez, Cong. ch. 9 26
Oakland, 1st Cong. ch., 54.65; Grace Cong. ch., 5, 59 65
Pinole, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Elmore, 15 00
Sonoma, Cong. ch. 13 00
Suisun, Cong. ch. 10 00— 248 10

Sunday Schools

Utah.—Salt Lake City, Phillips Cong. Sab. sch. 10 00
Washington.—North Yakima, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 30; Otis Orchards, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 1.50, 31 50
Oregon.—Freewater, Federated Cong. Sab. sch. 1 43
California.—Sierraville, Cong. Sab. sch. 2 00

44 93

MISCELLANEOUS

Canada

From the *Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society*
H. W. Barker, Toronto, Ontario, Treasurer 2,352 34

Income Diarbekir Hospital Endowment

For medical outfit of Dr. Floyd O. Smith, 50, and for expenses of extra clinical study in America of do., 70, 120 00

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, Treasurer

For Inanda Seminary building, 300 00
For donkeys, Umzumbe Home, 123 32
For expenses of Capron Hall, 200 00
For salaries of missionaries, 2,471 01
For outfit for Inanda missionary, 100 00
For new building, Girls' School, Sivas, 1,320 00
For medical grant for Japan missionaries, 80 52
For salary of missionary, Smyrna, 242 00
For repairs on Girls' School property, Tientsin, 107 00— 4,943 85

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Miss Henrietta F. Brewer, Oakland, California, Treasurer 800 00

5,743 85

Additional Donations for Special Objects

Maine.—Augusta, Mrs. Jerome B. Farrell, for native worker, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 2 00
New Hampshire.—Exeter, Phillips Cong. ch., Friend, for school, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 25; Lake Winnepesaukee, Summer Campers, for chapel, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 75; Milton Mills, Free Baptist Y. P. S. C. E., for pupil, care Miss M. E. Andrews, 3, 103 00
Vermont.—Montpelier, Effie Carr, for work, care the Misses Ely, 1.25; Sherburne, Friends, for orphans, care Mrs. L. S. Gates, 6; West Brattleboro, Mrs. Maria L. Stedman, for medical work, care Dr. C. E. Clark, 50; Westminster, Harriet E. Parker, for work, care Dr. Katherine B. Scott, 10; Westminster West, Cong. Sab. sch., for scholarships, care A. A. Ward, 12, 79 25
Massachusetts.—Andover, Rev. Chas. C. Torrey, of which 5 for use of Dr. H. N. Kinnear and 5 for St. Paul's Institute, 10; Boston, Mt. Vernon Chinese Sab. sch., for work, care Rev. C. R. Hager, 60; do., Medical Women's Assn., for student, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 150; do., Mrs. Elbridge Torrey, for work, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 100; do., Friend, for industrial equipment, care Rev. C. H. Holbrook, 2; Braintree, 1st Cong. ch., Friend, for chapel, care Rev. Henry Fairbank, 500; Danvers, Maple-st. Cong. ch., C. C. Circle, for pupil, care Rev. Edward Fairbank, 25; Greenwich, Cong. ch., Sunshine Soc., for work, care Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 5; Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Thomas, for work, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 25; Monson, Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for pupil, care Miss E. P. Fowler, 22; Mt. Hermon, Mt. Hermon ch., for church building fund, care Rev. J. S. Porter, 15; North Billerica, Mrs. E. R. Gould, for hospital, care Dr. H. H. Atkinson, 10; Springfield, Hope Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Clark, for native helper, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 15.80; Watertown, Phillips Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Miss M. E. Kinney, 30; West Medway, Cong. ch., for work, care Mrs. T. D. Christie, 10; Worcester, Old South Cong. ch., of which 50 from Fellowship League and 25 from Olds Club, both for kindergarten work, care Mrs. C. B. Olds, 75, 1,054 80
Rhode Island.—East Providence, United Cong. Sab. sch., for work, care Miss Isabelle Harley, 4.35; Providence, Friend, for chapel building, care Rev. W. C. Fairfield, 100, 104 35
Connecticut.—Hartford, Mrs. E. C. Russ, for Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital, 500; New Haven, Plymouth Cong. ch., Friends, through Mrs. C. E. Ewing, for work, care Rev. C. E. Ewing, 40; New London, Emeline C. Smith, for church, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 5; North Haven, Cong. ch., for DeForest Mem'l Chapel, care Mrs. J. H. DeForest, 15.05; Norwich, B., for native pastor, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 10; Waterbury, 2d Cong. ch., Daughters of the Covenant, for work, care Rev. and Mrs. James C. Perkins, 13, 583 05
New York.—Albany, Cong. ch., Geo. G. Sweet, 25, and J. C. Laing, 25, both for Pasumalai Land Fund, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 50; Berlin, Friend, for evangelistic work, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 2; Binghamton, Chas. W. Loomis, for native worker, care Dr. L. H. Beals, 20; New York, West 54th-st. Ladies' Helping Hand Assn., for use of Miss S. R. Howland, 10; do., Mrs. Paul L. Corbin, for chapel building, care Rev. W. C. Fairfield, 100; do., Grace H. Dodge, through Miss E. M. Stone, for *Zornitza*, 100; Richmond Hill, Union Cong. ch., for work, care Miss Mary Long, 4.63, 286 63
New Jersey.—East Orange, 1st Cong. ch., for Bible-reader, care Rev. W. S. Dodd, 10; Lawrenceville, J. F. Stearns, for Shattuck Mem'l Hall, Oorfa, 5, 15 00
Pennsylvania.—East Greenville, Erma G. Schultz, for work, care Miss F. K. Heebner, 5; Philadelphia, Miss M. K.

Schultz, for do., care do., 5; ———, Schwenkfelder Y. P. S. C. E., Upper District, for do., care do., 25, 35 00

Ohio.—Chagrin Falls, Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for work, care Rev. R. G. Moffatt, 20; Cincinnati, Walnut Hills Cong. ch., for scholarship, care Miss Mary Noyes, 15; Oberlin, The Oberlin-Shansi Mem'l Assn., for native helper, Shansi, 83.33; Windham, Cong. ch., for use of Rev. H. A. Stick, 10, 128 33

District of Columbia.—Washington, Gertrude L. Woodin, for church, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 15 00

Tennessee.—Nashville, Sara Scoggins, for pupil, care Miss Martha Wiley, 5; Pleasant Hill, Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Miss Bertha B. Morley, 5.50, 10 50

Illinois.—Atkinson, Mission Band, for work, care Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Stover, 2; Carpentersville, Cong. ch. Guild, for work, care Mrs. W. L. Thompson, 25; Chicago, Kenwood Evan. ch., for St. Paul's Institute, care Dr. T. D. Christie, 100; do., Grace Cong. Sab. sch., for native pastor, care Rev. H. G. Bissell, 12.50; Summerdale, Cong. Sab. sch., for Edgar B. Wylie School, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 10; Evanston, Mrs. E. J. Buffington, of which 20 for pupil, care Miss E. B. Fowler, 40 for pupils, care Rev. H. G. Bissell, and 20 for pupil, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 80; Joy Prairie, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. Edward Fairbank, 20, 249 50

Michigan.—Constantine, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Constantine Mem'l Cot in hospital, care Rev. P. L. Corbin, 15; Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 70; Muskegon, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 12.50, 97 50

Wisconsin.—Florence, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rasmussen, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 2; Marinette, Presb. ch., for Osmanieh Mem'l Church, care Rev. W. N. Chambers, 5, 7 00

Minnesota.—Minneapolis, Pilgrim Cong. ch., H. N. Leighton, for Boys' School, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 50; Northfield, Rev. Fred B. Hill, for land for dispensary, care Dr. P. T. Watson, 350; Two Harbors, Ruth Tolman, for pupil, care Miss E. M. Atkins, 50, 450 00

Iowa.—Chester Center and Newburg Cong. chs., for hospital, care Dr. H. H. Atkinson, 52.50; Mitchellville, Cong. Sab. sch., Loyal Sisters' Class, of which 5 for use of Rev. A. B. DeHaan and 1.25 for use of Miss J. L. Graf, 6.25; Newton, Cong. ch., Christian Workers' Soc., for use of Miss Agnes Fenenga, 25, 83 75

Missouri.—Kansas City, Westminster Cong. Sab. sch., Mrs. Chase's Class, for use of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemingway, 20; St. Joseph, 1st Cong. ch., Friend, for work, care Mrs. Dwight W. Learned, 10, 30 00

North Dakota.—Ambrose, James L. Miller, for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 25 00

South Dakota.—Scotland, Petersburg Ger. Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. C. R. Hager, 35; Sioux Falls, J. M. Freese, for pupils, care Miss J. L. Graf, 10, 45 00

Nebraska.—Lincoln, Friend, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 5 00

Kansas.—Muscotah, Rev. and Mrs. Aaron Breck, for pupil, care Rev. H. A. Maynard, 30 00

Washington.—Seattle, Plymouth Cong. ch., Mrs. J. F. Pike, for pupil, care Miss Belle Nugent, 20 00

California.—Campbell, Cong. ch., Misses C. E. and H. R. Palmer, for pupil, care Rev. A. A. McBride, 20; Los Angeles, Mrs. Ardella K. Mead, for pupil, care Rev. T. W. Woodside, 5; San José, G. W. Wetmore, of which 50 for use of Dr. H. N. Kinnear and 50 for use of Dr. P. T. Watson and Rev. W. O. Pye, 100; Santa Cruz, Mrs. Ellen N. Ford, for hospital, care Dr. H. H. Atkinson, 25; Saratoga, Cong. ch., J. L. Pendleton, of which 75 for work and 15 for pupil, both care Rev. H. I. Gardner, 90; do., Fred J. Currier, for pupil, care do., 15; Upland, Mrs. C. E. Harwood, of which 50 for work, care Mrs. H. G. Clark, and 25 for pupil, care Rev. J. H. Pettee, 75, 330 00

Canada.—Westmount (Quebec), Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ross, for work, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 50 00

Mexico.—Mexico, A friend of Africa, for work, care A. J. Orner, 25 00

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

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For pupil, care Mrs. Wm. Hazen,	2 00	
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For pupil, care Dr. L. H. Beals,	35 00	
For girls' school building, care Miss F. K. Heebner,	75 00	317 50
		4,413 52
Donations received in November,		42,262 70
Legacies received in November,		1,066 72
		43,329 42

Total from September 1, 1912, to November 30, 1912. Donations, $162,829.46; Legacies, $43,734.52=$206,563.98.

Woman's Medical Mission, Jaffna

Massachusetts.—Springfield, North Cong. ch. 72 52

Tarsus Church Building Fund

Maine.—Portland, Free ch., 5; do., James W. Stevenson, 25; Woodfords, J. H. Corbin, 1, 31 00

Massachusetts.—Clinton, 1st Cong. ch., Rev. W. W. Jordan, 10; Roslindale, Rev. and Mrs. Leon H. Austin, 5; Salem, W. K. Bigelow, 100, 115 00

Connecticut.—Hockanum, Rev. James H. Roberts, 10; Kensington, Mrs. S. M. Cowles, 2; New Haven, Rev. Harlan P. Beach, 10; Talcottville, Cong. Sab. sch., 10; do., H. G. Talcott, 50, 82 00

New York.— ———, Rev. W. N. Chambers, 10 00

Texas.—Austin, Ira H. Evans, 25 00

Michigan.—Three Oaks, E. K. Warren, 100 00

Minnesota.—Minneapolis, David P. Jones, 20 00

383 00